FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON TEL AVIV KARMEL MARKET BOMB

JN101731 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text of military communique issued by Palestinian military spokesman on 10 April--read by announcer]

[Text] On the anniversary of the martyrdom of leaders Abu Yusuf an-Najjar, Kamal 'Adwan and Kamal Nasir, the Palestinian revolutionaries of the martyr Kamal 'Adwan group carried out a very bold operation this morning in the Karmel central market in the heart of Tel Aviv. Despite the intensive security measures and the many roadblocks and Zionist patrols deployed throughout the city, our revolutionaries were able to reach their target. The explosion of our revolutionaries' bombs at noon today resulted in the killing or wounding of more than 50 of the Zionist enemy personnel. The explosion also resulted in the destruction of four stores and a big part of the power network in the market, causing a power outage there. Some three vehicles were also damaged.

Immediately afterward the Zionist enemy cordoned off the whole area, increased roadblocks and patrols, and began arresting Palestinian citizens on the pretext that they had participated in the operation. Meanwhile, our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

This was contained in a military communique issued today by the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command spokesman, which says:

According to instructions from the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command, the martyr Kamal 'Adwan group proceeded toward their target in Tel Aviv today, Tuesday, 10 April, 1979. Our revolutionaries were able to plant delayed-action, highly explosive bombs inside the Karmel central market in the heart of the city, after evading all enemy roadblocks, patrols and intensive security measures.

The bombs went off at 1215 today, resulting in the following:

1. The killing or wounding of not less than 50 enemy personnel.

2. The destruction of four stores in the market.

3. The destruction of a big part of the power network in the market, causing a power outage.

4. The damaging of three vehicles parked in the market.

Immediately after the explosion, which rocked the entire city of Tel Aviv, many ambulances and rescue units rushed to the market to evacuate the casualties. At the same time, many groups of Zionist police and civil guards cordoned off the area and the surrounding quarters and began combing the place in search of any other planted bombs.

Other groups from the enemy forces deployed in the empty streets of the city and began arresting Palestinian citizens on the pretext that they had participated in the operation. An hour after the explosion some 30 Palestinians had been detained by the enemy. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

VOP Comment

JN102001 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT
10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brothers, in commenting on our heroic revolutionaries' operation carried out in Tel Aviv at noon today, we will not only say that it came as an answer to the traitorous treaty Egypt's ruler signed with the Zionist terrorist Begin or to the self-rule conspiracy that the Zionist occupation authorities have begun to prepare in coordination with the Egyptian regime, but also as a creative revolutionary answer to As-Sadat's defeatist logic: defeatist As-Sadat, who insolently said that the revolutionaries' operations will not return Palestine and that our people's uprisings will not remove the occupation.

This fedayeen operation and other daring operations tell As-Sadat that if he wants to know the extent of their effect--and he definitely knows their effect--let him ask his dear friend Begin, who knows the answer. The answer will come to As-Sadat fused with the hysteria in which the Zionist settlers are living. The answer will come to As-Sadat mixed with the state of horror that prevails in the Zionist entity. The answer will come laden with the state of panic and consternation that fills the Zionist settlers.

As-Sadat must ask his friend Begin: In what shelter will he celebrate Easter this year?

VOP CRITICIZES ARAB STATES WHICH PRAISE U.S. ROLE

JN091741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1100 GMT
9 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser for national security affairs, has said that the United States will not hesitate to use force to protect its vital interests in the world. He has also said that President Carter made up for direct intervention in areas where U.S. interests are threatened by arming indigenous forces and dispatching warships, as was the case with North Yemen and the Indian Ocean. Brzezinski said: This American stand has given renewed confidence to those who rely on the United States. It also confirms to others that the United States will resort to force if its vital interests make this necessary.

At the same time, a report has been published in the United States on the cost of dispatching two U.S. military divisions to the Arab Gulf within a period of 2 weeks. The report states that the United States can transport part of this force within 2 days as a political step and without any military repercussions.

It is clear from Brzezinski's statements and from the report on the invasion of the Arab Gulf that the United States is seeking to develop the form of its colonialism in certain areas in the world, including important parts of the Arab region. It is seeking to turn this colonialism into a direct military colonialism that not only protects the supply of oil for the United States but also seeks to impose absolute U.S. hegemony over the Arab region and its resources through the use of force, by returning to military alliances and military axes under the U.S. umbrella.

Although the Arab states that are directly concerned with these American moves take every occasion to declare their opposition to military pacts in the region, the United States' behavior explicitly demonstrates that it attaches no importance to statements by these states' officials. Moreover, the United States acts as though it is sure of the loyalty of these states, regardless of whether such loyalty is voluntary or involuntary.

The best proof for this is that amid the talk about direct U.S. intervention in the Indian Ocean and the gulf and amid hints at the use of force to protect U.S. interests, we are still hearing statements lauding the U.S. stands and stressing the friendship with the United States. These statements are made at a time when the United States and Israel are engaging all their forces to subjugate the Arab nation and to confiscate its legitimate rights.

The fact that these statements coincide with the talk about direct--or indirect--U.S. intervention in our area allows us to fully understand their significance and the position of those who make these statements in the U.S. equation.

In any case, it is not unusual for the United States to talk in imperialist military language about its interests in the area and about protecting these interests by force. It is also not unusual that some people should laud the U.S. stands. This is neither unusual nor extraordinary. Indeed, this is in harmony with the stand of those who consider subservience to the United States to be predestined for them and for their countries.

However, the question is: Will this logic really continue to dominate a large and important section of the Arab world? Let us put the question in another way: Is it conceivable that this logic should continue to prevail at a time when the Arab masses have become aware that the serpenthead is the United States and that it is the principal godfather and procreator of the conspiracies against the Arab nation's present and future? Will the Arabs be convinced of the seriousness of some people's stands in rejecting the Egyptian-Zionist treaty, while these same people view the United States as the holy of holies, despite the fact that it is the instigator of the treaty and the major force seeking to impose the treaty on the Arab nation by subjugation and the force of arms?

This conflicting logic will not hold up and will not serve its proponents for long. The Arab peoples, who can see for themselves the U.S. plots that are taking place; who can hear rejection of the Egyptian-Zionist treaty on one hand and praise for the U.S. peacemaking role on the other--these peoples will not allow this insult to their intelligence to continue and will not permit the continuation of the double standard game that some like to play, using it as an easy, comfortable way to ward off the masses' wrath and to continue to enjoy U.S. approval.

These peoples, who are the victim of a clear U.S.-Zionist conspiracy and who fear that either their future will be threatened by a U.S. bomber, will not accept the stand of those who justify complacency and connivance. These peoples will not prove short of ways to champion the logic of justice over the logic of falsification and deception, which exists only in this region.

PFLP-GC HOLDS ANNIVERSARY RALLY IN DAMASCUS

JN101147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP--GC] held a rally in Damascus last night to mark its 14th anniversary and the 5th anniversary of the heroic Qiryat Shemona operation. The rally, also in honor of those recently liberated from Zionist prisons, was held in Al-Yarmuk camps.

The rally was attended by Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, Ba'th Party National Command member and regional secretary of the Unified Palestinian organization of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council; several PLO Executive Committee members; 'Abd al-Ghani Qannut, member of the Central Command of the National Progressive Front; several heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic mission; and throngs of brother citizens.

Speaking on behalf of the Ba'th Party, Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi said that the Qiryat Shemona operation embodied the Palestinian people's sacrifice and struggle to liberate their homeland. He asserted that the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is not only aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause, but also at protecting U.S. strategic interests all over the world, especially following developments in the area which are threatening these interests, foremost of which is the Iranian revolution.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, said that the signing of the capitulatory treaty between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity makes it incumbent upon the Palestinian factions to further strengthen their cohesiveness within the framework of the Palestinian national unity. Abu Mayzar said that strengthening the cohesion and the relations between the Palestinian revolution and Syria will serve as a reply to the challenges and the designs menacing the Arab presence and fate.

Ahmad Jibril, PFLP--GC secretary general, lauded the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, who has always supported the Palestinian resistance. He said that the practical reply to the capitulatory treaty should be complete Palestinian national unity, implementation of the National Charter, and the establishment of the closest possible ties with the socialist bloc and the peace-loving forces in the world.

'ARAFAT CASTIGATES BONN FOR MIDEAST STANCE

DW101047 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 9 Apr 79 DW

[Excerpts from Gerd Konzelmann report on his interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat--date and place of interview not given; Konzelmann's report blots out 'Arafat's answers in Arabic]

[Text] [Question] The question dealt with the condition of his organization now, 3 weeks after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

[Answer] We are defending ourselves from slavery. As-Sadat and Carter have sold out the Palestinians. Since Israel does not yield we must fight. He said he intends to continue fighting.

He voices the conviction that he will attain his goals sooner or later. The return to the homeland will become a reality, for what is happening now is in violation of all the laws of history. 'Arafat speaks of Hitler, Attila; both failed. As far as he is concerned, the parallel is that the United States and Israel want to dominate Arabia. They will achieve nothing.

[Question] We asked him about the intentions of the Palestinians to carry out raids against the Federal Republic: Why?

[Answer] So far, he said, no such raids have been seriously planned. He has nothing against the German people. Thereafter, however, he speaks out quite frankly. He is irritated by the stance of the Federal Government at present. It is against the Palestinians. No other European government has supported the cause of the Palestinians so little and acted so much for Israel. That certainly has something to do with the crimes of the Nazi period. But he has the right to ask why the Federal Government shows so little concern for the claims of the Palestinians.

I have the right, 'Arafat said, to demand that the Arabs turn against every state that supports the enslaving of the Palestinian people. You are supporting it, he said, if you help As-Sadat and Begin politically and financially. In doing this you see to it that both will continue to suppress the Palestinians.

I insist that the Arab states draw the consequences if this approach does not change. The Arabs have many possibilities to do that. You need the Arab market, you need our oil, you depend on our weapon. America is dependent and you are too. I have the right to demand that the Arab states use the markets and the oil as weapons against those who fail to understand that we, too, want to live in freedom. We will defend ourselves against those who are betting on peace between Israel and Egypt.

BAHRAIN

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS MEETS WITH AMIR

JN101357 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 April--At noon today Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, crown prince and defense minister; and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister.

Following the meeting, Dr Salim al-Huss made a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in which he said: My visit to Bahrain is for the purpose of explaining the various aspects and dimensions of the Lebanese issue. I will brief Bahraini officials on the Lebanese Government's role in restoring southern Lebanon and restoring the legitimate Lebanese sovereignty to that area. We will then review recent developments in the Middle East--particularly in the Arab area--in light of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the Arab foreign and economy ministers' resolutions.

The Lebanese prime minister described his visits to the Arab countries as successful, saying that he has received positive responses from Bahraini officials.

Regarding the withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Forces from Lebanon, Dr Salim al-Huss said that the recent developments in connection with the Arab Deterrent Forces are now well known, particularly following the Sudanese contingent's withdrawal, the Saudi decision to withdraw the Saudi force, and the fact that Lebanon has recently been informed of the UAE decision to withdraw its contingent from Lebanon. He added that during that last Arab League session in Mogadiscio, a decision was made to renew the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate for only another 3 months.

In this regard, Dr Salim al-Huss underlined Lebanon's need for the Arab Deterrent Forces in order to overcome its critical situation and to rebuild the Lebanese Army on a sound basis.

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss is due to leave Manama later this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Kuwait.

Leaves for Kuwait

JN101421 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and his accompanying delegation left Manama today for Kuwait following a short visit to Bahrain. Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, ministers and other senior officials saw the Lebanese guests off.

KUWAIT

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES STUDENTS HARASSED IN EGYPT

LD101354 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1216 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Ministry of Education has denied local press reports charging that Kuwaiti students in Egypt are being exposed to provocations and harassment.

He said the reports published by AL-QABAS this morning are baseless. He went on to say that the cultural attache at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo has informed officials at the Ministry of Education by telephone that the Cairo police did not storm the houses of the Kuwaiti students. The spokesman quoted the cultural attache as saying that existing security measures apply equally to all residents in Egypt.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD101436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1403 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived in Kuwait today on an official visit. He is on a tour of the gulf states. So far he has visited the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain.

In a statement made to the press at the airport, Al-Huss said he and Kuwaiti officials will discuss the question of Lebanon's need for the Arab Deterrent Forces in this stage--a need which he said was continuing. He said that his visit provides an opportunity to exchange views with the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Hamad as-Sabah, on the developments in the Arab region following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad at the end of last month. In this connection, he noted that Lebanon adheres to the Arab line expressed by the Baghdad conference and to the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last November.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT TOLBERT LEAVES AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD111030 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0739 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--William Tolbert, president of Liberia, left here today after a 3-day official visit, during which he had talks on the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah headed those who saw off the Liberian president.

During his visit, President Tolbert discussed the coordination of development aid given by the Arab countries to the African countries in preparation for a discussion of this subject at a summit conference to be held this July by the OAU in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. A joint statement on the visit is expected to be issued in both Kuwait and Monrovia at 1700 GMT.

YEMEN--PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON VISIT TO HORN OF AFRICA

LD102006 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammed Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden at noon today after visiting socialist Ethiopia, democratic Somalia and the Republic of Djibouti, to deliver letters from brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, to their heads of state.

Brother Muti' said in a statement on arrival that during his visit to socialist Ethiopia he delivered a letter from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman.

He said the visit to Ethiopia took place in the context of efforts to strengthen and develop relations between the two friendly countries in the interests of the two peoples and their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their stooges, and in order to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nationalist and progressive forces in our region, particularly after the signing of the treacherous treaty between the president of the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. Brother Muti' said that during their discussions Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam had commended the profound combatant relations linking the Ethiopian and Yemeni peoples and highly praised the results achieved by the heads of state of the two Yemens during their meeting in Kuwait on the reunification of the people of the two Yemens. He had also expressed support for the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers against the Egyptian regime for signing the capitulatory treaty, which will certainly affect the region seriously, inasmuch as the treaty indicated the aim of the imperialist and Zionist forces and their stooges to regain their influence in the region.

Brother Muti' added he had delivered letters, respectively, to President Muhammad Siyad Barreh of the Somali Democratic Republic and President Hassan Gouled of the Republic of Djibouti. These concerned bilateral relations and ways of developing them. They also stressed the dangers threatening our nation as a result of the signing of the capitulatory treaty by the president of the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. He said that the brothers in Somalia and Djibouti had expressed support for the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers and praise for the results of the meeting between the two Yemeni presidents in Kuwait. He said he had discussed the important role of our peoples in foiling imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies with all available means and every form of struggle in order to prevent these hostile forces from exploiting any opportunity. To succeed in this, it is essential that all problems and difficulties periodically arising between states of the region be solved peacefully by means of fraternal dialog and the unification of peace-loving forces in order to defeat all the conspiracies being hatched by the enemies of our peoples and of their independence and progress.

YEMEN--YAR

YAR, MALI TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

JN101342 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 10 April--It was announced here today that diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level will be established between the YAR and Mali.

A statement issued by the YAR Foreign Ministry stated that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is intended to strengthen Arab-African cooperation and to develop bilateral relations.

The statement points out that the YAR ambassador to Algeria will be his country's nonresident ambassador to Mali and that the Mali ambassador to Saudi Arabia will be the nonresident ambassador in San'a'.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

NC102125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt strongly denounces the Israeli air raid on inhabited areas in south Lebanon, which resulted in the death of a large number of Lebanese and Palestinian citizens, including schoolchildren.

This aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of fraternal Lebanon, is not condoned by any law, and conflicts with the simplest rule of international law and the UN Charter. It also conflicts with the ongoing peace efforts which aim at preparing the appropriate atmosphere for achieving a comprehensive peace on the basis of justice and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Egypt warns of the consequences which such acts may entail, particularly on the future of peace in the region.

AL-AHRAM REPORT ON 7 APRIL KHALIL STATEMENT

LD101719 [Editorial Report LD] Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic on 8 April carries a report on Prime Minister Khalil's 7 April statement to People's Assembly committees and the ensuing debate. The report states:

"Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi (independent) said: Despite our differences in views I have no doubt about the patriotism of the Egyptian negotiator whom we must support with all our strength because the coming stage is going to be hard and very difficult. In the past stage the Egyptian negotiator has achieved most of what we have asked of him, such as the question of the formation of the UN emergency forces. We have asked that this force should not be composed of permanent Security Council members. Now we call for the gradual normalization of relations with the stages of withdrawal. We also demand further clarification regarding Egypt's Arab commitment under this treaty and what is intended by the legal interpretation of the treaty's provision concerning this matter. This is in view of the fact that this provision places a serious responsibility on the Egyptian side.

"Interjecting, Dr Khalil said: I can see that you are taking a pessimistic view of this article. I have been asked about Egypt's stand should Syria seek to liberate the Golan Heights by force. I said we would not consider it an aggressive war but a defensive war because the liberation of land is a defensive action."

Khalil later went on to state, in response to another deputy:

"Concerning normalization of relations, the prime minister said: I hope that you will have no fear at all regarding normalization of relations. The exchange of diplomatic representatives will be carried out in a gradual manner, in accordance with the stages of withdrawal.

"We have concealed nothing in the negotiations with Israel. We have spoken clearly. For example, a point was raised regarding whether if Syria agreed to enter into negotiations with Israel and then the Israeli side became intransigent and, as a consequence, Syria went to war against Israel in order to liberate the Golan, such a war would be considered defensive. I replied: Yes, and it would be subject to the joint Arab defense pact."

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DEBATES PEACE TREATY

NC101422 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The People's Assembly, meeting alternately under the chairmanship of Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib and Deputy Speaker as-Sayyid 'Ali as-Sayyid, today resumed its debate of the draft peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, its annexes, complementary agreements and the letters exchanged in this respect.

The first speaker was member Hafiz Badawi, who lauded the Egyptian fighter's role in the glorious October War, which paved the way for the peace agreement, and which put an end to the bloody conflict in the Middle East. He supported the spirit and letter of the treaty.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, declared his party's support of the treaty. He said that the party agrees to the treaty with complete awareness. Engineer Ibrahim Shukri reviewed the contents of the treaty and the circumstances of its conclusion and said that he personally ascertained that there were no secret documents. He added: What we have achieved is only the beginning of the road which we must cross with assurance. He called for exploiting the positive aspects and said that the normalization of relations with Israel is a natural course if we want to have a peace treaty. If some people view the subject with suspicion, the Socialist Labor Party views it as the minimum requirement for implementing the treaty. Noting the Arab stand, he said that the current reaction cannot benefit the cause and is not in its interest. He said that some Arab rulers want Egypt to be under trusteeship.

Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Socialist Party, declared his party's unanimous support for the treaty which, he said, is a step toward a comprehensive solution, not a bilateral agreement since it was in implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He said that the treaty invites the Arab states to join the negotiations and preserves the Palestinian people's rights. He said that the presence of the Egyptian forces in Sinai in implementation of the treaty is, in his own opinion as a former military man, adequate. He noted that the Egyptian negotiator was sincere, clear, precise and loyal.

Member Mahmud Abu Wafiya spoke about the Soviet Union's objective in the area and said that the Soviet Union is seeking to create a class struggle in Egypt. He explained that the peace agreement has put an end to the question of settlements in Sinai from which Israel would withdraw. In itself this is a gain for the Arab nation.

Ghali Statement

NC101550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The People's Assembly today continued its debate of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Members Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani and Muhammad Rashwan spoke at the meeting in support of the treaty. Member Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad opposed the treaty and with eight other members submitted a memo to the assembly's Secretariat on the reasons for their opposition.

Speaking at the meeting, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stressed that the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel will not actually take place for at least 13 months.

He said that there is a difference between Egyptian sovereignty and the freedom of passage through the Suez Canal, the Tiran Straits or the Gulf of Aqaba and that the right to passage does not override Egypt's right to search and control.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the Arab commitments related to collective defense take priority over the commitments in the treaty with Israel. He said that in accordance with the treaty with Israel, the Israeli side is committed to the implementation of Resolution 242 according to the interpretation which provides for total withdrawal from all the occupied territory. This would set a precedent which could benefit the Syrian, Jordanian, Lebanese or Palestinian negotiators. He said that the Egyptian negotiator has benefited from all the international changes and that the Arab cooperation continues to exist because it has deep roots in history and stems from true integration among the Arab states. He noted that there were contacts and missions last week between Egypt and the Arab states in various aspects.

Treaty Approved; Khalil Speech

NC102201 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At its meeting tonight under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly approved the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the annexes and the letters exchanged which were signed in Washington on 26 March. The approval was by rollcall. A total of 329 members approved, one abstained and 13 opposed.

The members then hailed President as-Sadat and Egypt three times.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil then delivered a speech in which he said: Now that the people have voiced their opinion which you have expressed with this overwhelming approval, I express to all of you sincere thanks for this support for President Anwar as-Sadat's efforts. You have expressed the people's unanimous agreement to support the treaty.

I affirm that all of us with a clear conscience affirm that this treaty is in Egypt's interest within the framework of a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem.

The government will look after the homeland's interests. It will also take your excellencies' opinion into consideration in the upcoming negotiations. He continued: With all sincerity and honesty we have placed before the People's Assembly all the minutes and annexes of the treaty. There was nothing secret. You have been conscientious in expressing your opinion during the deliberations of the committees, the party conferences and the People's Assembly discussions.

Regardless of the opinion of the opposition, with this overwhelming support for the treaty we pledge to you that we will not separate ourselves from the Arab people. We affirm that the government's strategy and Egypt's policy will always be within the framework of Arab solidarity. If the government has prepared itself for everything, we also seek solidarity and are concerned about it. We believe that although the Arab states which met in Baghdad have done harm to Egypt, we are confident that they will return to us and we will open our hearts to them.

We cannot say that we have not received aid or support from the Arab states. We have received aid and support from them. We will wage the battle of destiny. I call upon the Arab states to return to reason.

Dr Khalil added: The normalization of relations will not be against Egypt's interests but will be subject to Egyptian laws. There will be no economic control over Egypt. Concluding his speech, he said: We are entering the stage of peace sincerely determined to honor the provisions of the treaty. We will implement these provisions and will take care of the interests of Egypt and the homeland.

The People's Assembly will resume its meetings on 28 April.

KHALIL REJECTS ISRAELI PROTEST OVER REMARKS ON SYRIA

NC102058 Cairo DPA in Arabic 2032 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 April--Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today rejected Israel's protests about his recent remarks to the Egyptian People's Assembly and described these protests as completely unjustified. In his remarks Dr Khalil had said that Egypt would under certain circumstances help Syria to recover the Golan Heights by force if Israel was not ready to return them through negotiations.

In a statement to DPA, Dr Khalil affirmed that the postponement of the visits of Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to Cairo has nothing to do with Israel's recent protest but is due to the Jewish Passover holiday. Dr Khalil also affirmed that the Egyptian people will vote in a referendum to be held on 19 April on whether or not they support the peace treaty with Israel.

It should be recalled that the exchange of the instruments of the ratification of the treaty between Egypt and Israel, in accordance with which the treaty will become operative, will take place on 22 April in the Sinai Peninsula, later than had been previously decided. Dr Khalil said that the U.S. Embassy in Cairo had shown him a protest letter addressed to Egypt from the Israeli Government. Dr Khalil asked that this letter should not pass [tamurr] without him clarifying his stand.

An Egyptian Government spokesman has stated that Dr Khalil told the People's Assembly on Saturday that it is legitimate for Syria to liberate its Israeli-held territory if Israel remains obdurate and opposed to negotiations or restoration of territories. He added that this could be a Syrian defensive measure and in this case Egypt would stand by Syria in accordance with the Arab defense pact. The spokesman explained that there would be no justification for Egypt to support Syria if Israel showed a desire to hold negotiations while Syria was opposed to such negotiations.

Dr Khalil told DPA that he believes that Egyptian and Israeli differences of opinion regarding his remarks will not obstruct the peace process.

EXCHANGE OF TREATY INSTRUMENTS POSTPONED

NC110640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2320 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 April--In Wednesday's edition the AL-AHRAM newspaper reports that the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty has been postponed from 16 to 22 April.

The postponement will permit publication of the results of the public referendum on the treaty. Thus the People's Assembly approval of the treaty and the public referendum on it will be the basis for the ratification of the treaty and exchange of documents relating to it.

The newspaper explains that the new date also comes after the Jewish Passover holiday and the publication of the results of the referendum, and notes that the United States and Israel have been informed of this postponement by diplomatic channels.

ASSEMBLY ON U.S.-ISRAELI MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

NC102220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 April--The People's Assembly today expressed full support for the Egyptian position spelled out by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil in his reply to the memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel. The assembly considered the memorandum as having no binding effect on Egypt, in addition to the fact that it does not agree with the letter or spirit of the peace treaty and the Camp David agreements.

'POLITICAL PRISONERS' ADDRESS MESSAGE TO NPUG LEADER

JN101542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--The political prisoners belonging to the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] who are in Tanta prison, have stated: As-Sadat's authority, which has restricted our freedom and that of our people, will not be able to restrict our will of steadfastness and struggle. In a message they sent to Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, NPUG rapporteur general and to the members of the party's General Secretariat office, the prisoners stressed their constant readiness to sacrifice until the Egyptian and Arab forces have achieved their aims of freedom, socialism and unity.

It was learned from the Egyptian national movement sources that the message was signed by the following prisoners: Abu al-'Izz Hasan al-Hariri, Muhammad Mahmud Murad, 'Imad Ibrahim Sa'd, Ad-Dusuqi Sulayman ad-Dusuqi, Muhammad Muhammad al-Hanafi Rizq, Muhammad 'Abd al-Maqsud Sallum, Fathi Abu al-'Azm 'Abd al-Maqsud and Abu al-Khayr Hasan al-Hariri. These prisoners were arrested after As-Sadat's signing of the treasonous agreement with the Zionist enemy. Their arrest came as part of the wide-scale arrest campaign launched by the Egyptian intelligence service against the Egyptian nationalists. The prisoners also expressed their high confidence in the Egyptian Arab people's solid and heroic stand in the face of the most serious historic turning point in the life of the Arab and Islamic nation, as well as in the life of the forces that love real peace and progress and reject Zionism and racial discrimination.

UNITED STATES TO PROVIDE $1 BILLION IN AID

NC101616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1507 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 April--Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih has stated that the U.S. Agency for International Development will provide $1 billion in economic aid to Egypt during the current year.

In a statement he made after his meeting with Donald Brown, director of the U.S. AID program for Egypt, who is currently visiting Egypt, Dr as-Sayih said that the U.S. agency will provide $750 million to Egypt in economic assistance to finance a number of Egyptian development projects during this year. It will also provide $250 million in food and agricultural assistance. Dr as-Sayih pointed out that Mr Brown affirmed during the meeting that the U.S. Government is currently considering increasing its aid to Egypt through the U.S. Agency for International Development in the coming 3 years.

AN-NASIR INTERVIEW ON CONSEQUENCES OF PEACE TREATY

DW100917 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Apr 79 p 146 DW

[Interview with Egyptian Minister for Economic Cooperation 'Ali Jamal An-Nasir, date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: The Arab states decided to withdraw their money from Egypt. Did you, as the responsible minister for economic cooperation, reckon with this possibility?

An-Nasir: The money of the gulf states and of Saudi Arabia in part is money that flows into the arms fund. I cannot tell you what is happening to it. The Arab countries have investments in Egypt totaling about 10 billion dollars. I do not think that will be withdrawn.

SPIEGEL: What justifies this optimism of yours?

An-Nasir: Eight of the $10 billion are invested in such a way that it will be hard to withdraw them, so there will remain $2 billion--this is one fifth of the amount.

SPIEGEL: Even the withdrawal of $2 billion would hit Egypt.

An-Nasir: The decisions of Baghdad clearly indicate that only such Egyptian firms will be involved that are trading with Israel.

SPIEGEL: Are there many?

An-Nasir: Egyptian-Israeli trade will take place within very narrow limits. Egypt, a developing country, will need most urgently money and technology. For credits, Israel probably is not the right address.

SPIEGEL: The Israelis hope, however, to sell you their technology.

An-Nasir: We would prefer the technology of the West.

SPIEGEL: Egyptian tourism expert Moustafa Niasi conducted negotiations in Tel Aviv on an agreement. Will tourism soon develop between the two countries?

An-Nasir: Yes. Israelis will come to us who want to see our antiquities, and Egyptians will visit religious places in Israel.

SPIEGEL: Are you not afraid that foreign companies will discontinue supplying the Arab world from Cairo?

An-Nasir: This will not involve many companies. First, the Egyptian market itself is interesting and lends itself to expansion, and second, foreign companies prefer a politically stable country like Egypt. Nobody will renounce us.

SPIEGEL: Will private Arab investors not withdraw their money from Egypt out of disappointment over the agreement?

An-Nasir: I think this is rather improbable. You know that we Arabs easily get excited, but we also calm down again just as quickly.

SPIEGEL: How long will it take until the average Egyptian will profit from peace?

An-Nasir: I reckon with a starting period of about 2 years.

SPIEGEL: Does Egypt expect additional development aid from Bonn?

An-Nasir: President as-Sadat met with the full understanding of Chancellor Schmidt. We do not anticipate any special service specifically from the Federal Republic; rather, we harbor the justified hope for a joint action of the European community.

U.S. ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY HOLDS MILITARY TALKS

NC101535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1506 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 April--U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary for National Security Affairs David McGiffert and the military delegation accompanying him at noon today visited the Alexandria naval base. On arrival he was received by commander of the naval forces Rear Admiral Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad, commander of the northern military area Maj Gen Muhammad Nabih as-Sayyid, and a number of senior military commanders. A round of military talks was held between the Egyptian and U.S. sides at the headquarters of the naval forces command in Ra's At-Tin.

The U.S. assistant defense secretary then visited several naval units anchored at the base, and inspected one of the submarines, a number of missile boats, mine sweepers and destroyers.

Departs Cairo

NC110731 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 April--U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary David McGiffert and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo early this morning after a 2-day visit to Egypt during which he had talks with Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi on strengthening Egyptian-American military relations. The talks also dealt with Egypt's request for U.S. arms, including aircraft, missiles and modern naval vessels. McGiffert also met with Vice President Husni Mubarak and visited the Alexandria naval base.

McGiffert was seen off at the airport by Egyptian high-ranking army commanders.

TRADE, ECONOMIC OFFICES IN CAIRO TO BE CLOSED

JN071345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 April--Iraq has decided to close its commercial section, its economic counselor section and its trade center in Cairo, and to withdraw all the employees. A responsible source at the Ministry of Trade stated that this measure expresses Iraq's conviction in the need to retaliate vigorously against the policies of traitor As-Sadat. In a statement to INA, the source said that the measure is being adopted in implementation of the resolutions of the conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad and in reply to As-Sadat's treason against the Arab nation's long struggle against imperialism and world Zionism.

FACILITIES OFFERED TO SOME EGYPTIAN COMPANIES

JN101415 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 April--Trade Ministry Under Secretary Mahdi 'Awdah has affirmed that Egyptian companies that refuse to deal with the Zionist entity will be granted facilities in accordance with the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference resolutions.

The under secretary added that instructions have been issued to officials in the commercial department, the Iraqi trade center and the economic adviser's department in Cairo, which were closed on Saturday, to liquidate their operations and to leave Cairo as soon as possible. He said that the trade center officials have been instructed to sell the Iraqi goods and commodities currently in possession to Egyptians at the most reasonable prices.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS OIL SHIPMENTS TO SUDAN SUSPENDED

NC100910 Doha QNA in Arabic 0851 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 10 April--Quoting well-informed sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' reports that Iraq has halted its oil shipments to Sudan because of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's support for the Egyptian regime. These sources have said that Iraq is now contacting the Arab oil countries in order to halt their oil supplies to Sudan.

BAGHDAD VOP ON U.S. ARMS TO EGYPT, AS-SADAT'S INTENTIONS

JN102020 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our Arab masses in Egypt, land of Arabism: In his recent speech As-Sadat spoke about the modernization of the Arab army in Egypt. He alleged that the U.S. planes have moved the Egyptian Army into the age of modern military technology. Despite this insolence, the talks about the modernization of the Egyptian Army with U.S. weapons is full of lies that cannot be believed by those who understand military arms. These people know that the U.S. planes agreed upon are 10th rate. They are years behind the modern planes given freely to the Zionist entity by the U.S. administration. Further, the planes come with the condition that they will not be used in the interest of the Arab masses, either in Egypt or outside its borders.

At any rate we do not want to plunge into these matters, because they are facts known by all military experts. What we want to say is that as long as As-Sadat has agreed to open Egypt's doors to the enemy, announcing that the October War is the last of the wars; as long as As-Sadat has surrendered everything to the Zionist enemy and has concluded a reconciliation agreement with that enemy; and as long as the weapons are given upon the conditions that they will not be used against the Zionist enemy, then against whom will they be used?

As-Sadat has supplied the answer himself. They are intended to protect the Mobutto regime in Zaire, Numayri in Sudan and Qabus in Oman. They are directed against Libya and the liberation movements in Africa and Asia. This is what As-Sadat says. This is what he wants with the Arab army of Egypt. He wants it to be a tool to protect the interests of the imperialists, the reactionaries and the Zionists. He wants it to protect all those rulers connected with U.S. imperialism. This is what As-Sadat wants. He wants to transfer the Arab army of Egypt from a tool in the Arab revolution for protecting and supporting the struggling people in Africa and Asia into a counterrevolution against all liberation movements and nationalist regimes in Asia and Africa.

INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENT MALIK ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN091038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Iraq. Malik was accorded an official reception at Baghdad International Airport. He was received by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf.

Malik-Ma'ruf Talks

JN091204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Official Iraqi-Indonesian talks began here today. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf headed the Iraqi side, and Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik headed the Indonesian side. The Iraqi side is made up of Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Mundhir 'Uraym, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and 'Abd al-Karim al-Amir, ambassador and head of the second international desk at the Foreign Ministry. The Indonesian side includes Emil Salim, minister of state for supervision of development; the Indonesian ambassador in Baghdad; and several Foreign Ministry officials.

The two sides' discussed ways to develop relations between Iraq and Indonesia, matters pertaining to occupied Jerusalem and the Palestinian people's rights, matters pertaining to the nonalined movement, and several issues of mutual concern. Viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed.

Malik-Husayn Talks

JN101739 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 April--Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik met here this evening with 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister. A comprehensive review was made of economic relations between Iraq and Indonesia and of means to insure the exchange of information and expertise. It will be recalled that Vice President Malik arrived in Baghdad yesterday on an official 4-day visit to Iraq.

TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS HELD IN AMMAN

JN101240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland met at the Information Ministry this morning to discuss ways to adequately carry out the tasks entrusted to it in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad. The committee agreed to take a number of basic steps of an organizational nature and has actually started to implement these steps.

The Jordanian side on the committee was headed by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and chairman of the executive office for the affairs of the occupied territory. The Palestinian side was headed by Hamid Abu Sittah, chairman of the PLO Occupied Homeland Department. The talks were also attended on the Jordanian side by Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade; Ibrahim Ayyub, minister of municipal and rural affairs; Hikmat as-Sakit, minister of agriculture; and Shawkat Mahmud, director of the executive office for the affairs of the occupied territory.

The talks were attended on the Palestinian side by Zuhayr Mushin, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the PLO Central Council; and 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the PLO Political Department.

AMMAN RADIO REACTS TO 'ISRAELI INFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

JN101735 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Since the signing of the separate treaty, Israel has been waging a concentrated information campaign against Jordan's policy. We are accustomed to such campaigns and are not surprised at them.

After having forced a large Arab state to capitulation, Israel is upset by the fact that a small neighboring state rejects capitulation. Israel forgets, or rather wants to forget, that principles are not belittled or enhanced by the relative size of the one adhering to them. Furthermore, the Egyptian decision was made by the leadership and not by the people.

In its campaign against Jordan, Israel focuses on what it describes as mistakes allegedly committed by Jordan in the past. This is as if to say that Jordan erred when it adhered to the Arab's stand of unity and exerted all its efforts to deepen the bonds of solidarity among the Arab countries.

We in Jordan are and will continue to be advocates of peace but not a peace based on the logic of might makes right. We are advocates of a peace based on justice, right and comprehensiveness--a peace that returns the land and rights to their rightful owners and ends the great tragedy that has existed in the area for the past 3 decades. Such a peace will not be established through the obliteration of rights, the usurpation of land or the denial of the Palestinian people's identity. It will be based on the return to the principles, charter and resolutions of the United Nations and its various international organizations, so as to make a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in this part of the world.

ISRAELI REPORT ON DEPORTATION OF EGYPTIAN WORKERS REFUTED

JN101659 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

["Text" of statement by official Jordanian spokesman--read by announcer, date not given]

[Text] In its news bulletin yesterday evening, the Israeli Television Service claimed that the Jordanian Government has issued instructions regarding the deportation of Egyptian workers residing in Jordan. It has also alleged that in view of its need for workers in various sectors, Jordan will seek to cover this need with workers from the West Bank.

This report is totally devoid of truth and obvious under current political circumstances. At a time when it is active in increasing the number of settlements in accordance with its policy of aggression and expansion, the Israeli occupation authority aims at vacating the West Bank of its inhabitants, in accordance with its expansionist designs.

We in Jordan are confident that our kinfolk in the occupied land will not take Israeli television's allegations seriously. They will not be deceived by such exposed methods. We are also fully confident that their deep-rooted and noble patriotism and their full awareness that whoever leaves his land is only making room for another Jewish immigrant will stand as a fortified barrier to repulse all Israel's attempts at Judaizing their land and evicting them from this land.

PAKISTAN TO LOOK AFTER GOVERNMENT INTERESTS IN EGYPT

JN090840 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Text] It has been learned that the Pakistani Embassy in Cairo will look after Jordanian interests in Egypt.

SUDANESE EMBASSY TO LOOK AFTER EGYPTIAN INTERESTS IN AMMAN

JN080656 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Text] It has been learned that the Sudanese Embassy in Amman will look after Egyptian interests and the affairs of Egyptian citizens in Jordan. The Egyptian Embassy building in Amman was flying the Sudanese flag yesterday.

U.S. CONTACTS GAZA PERSONALITIES ON AUTONOMY PLAN

JN101339 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Apr 79 pp 1, 17 JN

['Adnan al-Katib]

[Text] New York--Reliable sources here have stated that the U.S. administration has removed the West Bank question from its agenda for the next stage of the Camp David negotiations due to the firm position adopted by the Arabs in the West Bank toward the treaty. The U.S. administration's next objective is the Gaza Strip, the reliable sources added.

The U.S. administration is currently undertaking intensive contacts with prominent political figures in Gaza through special means.

A cable received by the New York TIMES from Gaza confirms the above information. The cable states that the Americans and the Israelis have contacted some Arab personalities in Gaza to see whether they will be ready to assume a role in the next stage of the negotiations.

The New York TIMES says that a lot depends on the position taken by these personalities in the coming stage.

The Gaza mayor has violently criticized Begin's statements defining the autonomy plan for the inhabitants but not for the land.

PALESTINIAN, JORDANIAN STUDENTS CLASH AT UNIVERSITY

NC081130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--Travelers from Amman have related further details about the clashes which broke out in the Jordanian capital between Palestinian and Jordanian students last week and which resulted in several casualties among the Palestinians. The casualties include 14 students still in serious condition in Amman hospitals.

The violent confrontation by the Jordanian authorities against the Palestinian students to bring the situation under control following the clashes between the two sides at the University of Jordan has created extensive reaction among Palestinian ranks in Jordan.

The Palestinians say that the violent measures adopted by the Jordanian authorities confirm their mistrust of Jordan's good will and serious desire to improve the relations with the PLO, particularly following Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Amman and his meeting with King Husayn.

Travelers from Amman say that the clashes which broke out between the two sides took the form of a Jordanian-Palestinian confrontation when the Jordanian students broke into the "Land Day" exhibit sponsored by the Palestinians at the university and tore down 'Arafat's pictures because the Palestinians did not hoist the Jordanian flag and did not display King Husayn's pictures at the exhibit. Hence clashes broke out and the Jordanian security forces interfered and arrested several Palestinian students.

Travelers from Amman say that the effect of the clashes which took place at the University of Jordan extended to Palestinian refugee camps where a state of anxiety and tension prevails. Although the Jordanian security forces are in control, the situation is tense because the people in the camps are demanding the release of detained students.

The Jordanians fear that these clashes and their implications might spark off a broad movement similar to the events of September 1970 with a view to implementing the theory of the "alternative homeland" for the Palestinians, particularly following King Husayn's attitude toward the peaceful settlement. This situation has stirred up the anxiety of Jordanian leaders in Transjordan. This anxiety is increased by the feeling that the death of Sharif Nasir, King Husayn's uncle, has weakened the strength of the royal family and its influence on tribesmen. Such feeling is further increased by the fact that the government of Mudar Badran lacks tribal support.

Some royal court officials have expressed fears of certain changes in the Jordanian Army resulting from the grave economic situation and from the growth of the Islamic movement. Violent clashes broke out at the University of Jordan last week between Palestinian and Jordanian students, when the Jordanian security forces intervened and the Jordanian prime minister warned the Palestinians that the Jordanian Government would strike with an iron fist.

University Board Meeting

JN091012 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Apr 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Amman--The Jordan University board of trustees held an expanded meeting last night to review the university's status in general and recent events in particular. The meeting was preceded by a meeting of the board of deans to specify the measures that should be taken to insure orderly studies in all faculties.

AR-RA'Y has learned that the board of deans will issue a statement today denouncing the unsound practices and irresponsible conduct of some students. The board will also explain what has actually taken place in the university. It will stress the need for studies to be resumed in an atmosphere of discipline and order so the university management can cope with all existing problems and the university can serve society and safeguard its academic standards.

A responsible source at the university has stated that all problems resulting from the recent events will be tackled with a positive and vigilant spirit, bearing in mind the interest of the university and the status of students. The responsible source urged all students to exercise vigilance and alertness and not to allow intriguers and malicious elements to infiltrate their ranks to spread confusion and create disturbances. The source noted that at present we are in dire need of unity in our ranks to thwart all the plots that are being hatched by the enemies against our country, people and pan-Arab issues.

AD-DUSTUR REPORTS SENIOR CUBAN OFFICIAL TO VISIT 3 MAY

JN071422 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--AD-DUSTUR has learned that a senior Cuban official is scheduled to arrive in Amman on 3 May 1979 with a mesage to King Husayn from Cuban President Fidel Castro. This official was scheduled to arrive in Amman today. However, an urgent message received by the authorities in Amman says that the visit of the Cuban emissary will be postponed until 3 May.

AR-RA'Y: CARTER IS STUDYING RECOGNITION OF PLO

JN070930 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Apr 79 p 15 JN

[Text] Washington--It has been learned that the visit of Shafiq al-Hut [PLO representative in Lebanon] to the United States is the result of an agreement with President Carter's administration. He has been asked not to attack the peace treaty in the lectures he will deliver at American universities.

President Carter's administration is trying to persuade the American people through this visit of the need to initiate a dialog with the PLO. Some informed sources say that President Carter is studying a proposal to Congress recommending recognition of the PLO.

PRESS ON MOVES TO CONFRONT AUTONOMY PLAN, KHALIL

JN101400 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] AD-DUSTUR, in its editorial today, deals with the pressures Israel is exerting on citizens in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to force them to agree to the autonomy plan conspiracy. Israel wants to impose its control over the Arab land through this conspiracy.

The paper says that the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories are alert and are determined to confront the autonomy plan conspiracy as they did before, when the issue of a substitute homeland was raised. The U.S. administration must realize that whereas the Camp David process proved successful in isolating Egypt through the separate peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and Israel, it cannot also be used to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

Commenting on the same subject, AL-AKHBAR says that the joint Arab action designed to support the steadfastness of our brethren in the occupied territories is facing unprecedented circumstances and challenges as a result of the Camp David agreements and the signing of the separate peace between Egypt and Israel.

The Camp David program for the so-called autonomy has replaced the old prevailing concepts and expectations with a new concept of the situation, under which the owners of the land live deprived of their legal and legitimate rights--rights that are recognized by all states for any people. It is expected that the Camp David program will try to translate this concept into an economic and political reality that will entice or compel the people to accept it. Therefore, any effort to support our inhabitants in the occupied territories will not only require money but careful planning and implementation to effectively confront the Zionist strategy.

Commenting on the statements of Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil that upset Israel, AR-RA'Y expressed surprise at the statements of the Egyptian prime minister, made at a time when Egypt is continuing with its separate peace policy. The paper wonders what was behind Khalil's advice and guidance to the leaders of the Baghdad summit conference to use oil to pressure the West so the West would put pressure on Israel. AR-RA'Y wonders whether the Egyptian prime minister is seeking to destroy the minimum Arab consensus achieved by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad or wants to drag Syria into another war with Israel by claiming that Egypt will consider itself committed to the joint defense pact if Syria tries to recover the Golan Heights.

AD-DUSTUR ON FORTHCOMING EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

JN091244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Negotiators Without Authorization," AD-DUSTUR writes: The ministerial committee formed by As-Sadat under Prime Minister Khalil is due to meet sometime this week to prepare studies pertaining to the establishment of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This will be in preparation for negotiations between Egypt and Israel on this subject after the exchange of the instruments for ratification of the peace treaty.

These acts are the worst against the Palestinian people's rights since the ominous Balfour Declaration, for Egypt and Israel are about to commit the most blatant violation of and aggression against the Palestinians' rights, encouraged and supported by the United States. The three parties which are about to commit this violation have no legal, legitimate or moral authority to even discuss the Palestinian people's rights or to play havoc with the Palestinians' destiny.

The U.S. position is even more alien than Begin's and As-Sadat's positions. The United States admits that peace in the Middle East is conditional upon solving the Palestinian issue, yet it is doing its utmost to hinder the achievement of such a settlement. The United States has clearly defined the goal but refuses to pursue the only road to its achievement. The United States realizes, for instance, that any acceptable solution must involve the PLO, but the United States persists in refusing to open a dialog with the PLO. Instead, it is negotiating with a person who has nothing to do with the subject--like As-Sadat--or someone who has openly rejected any solution for the Palestinian issue--like Menahem Begin.

The whole world is astonished by Washington's contradictory policy toward the Palestinians. But the only side that is unable to see this contradiction is Washington itself. Why: Because Washington has been captivated by the magic of Camp David. Washington, filled with the arrogance of its power, believes that the Arabs and the Palestinians are like As-Sadat. As-Sadat has given up everything and made every possible concession just to satisfy Washington's desires; therefore, the other Arabs should do the same, and that is what Washington is hoping for.

ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN FROM ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

JN071840 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in Aqaba this evening Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, adviser to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who delivered a letter for His Majesty King Husayn from the Algerian president on the recent developments in the area and on relations and joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Dr Ibrahimi arrived in Amman this afternoon for a 2-day visit to Jordan. He was received at the airport by Chief Chamberlian Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd and the Algerian ambassador in Amman.

Departs for Saudi Arabia

JN081402 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, adviser to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, left Aqaba today after delivering a message from the Algerian president to Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, for His Majesty King Husayn.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the Algerian ambassador in Amman, and other senior officials saw the Algerian envoy off for Riyadh.

ISRAELI AIR RAIDS STRIKE AD-DAMUR, TYRE ON 10 APRIL

JN101716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--Ad-Damur Township, south of the Lebanese capital, was the target of intensive Zionist air bombardment this afternoon, aimed at the township's residential areas. The southern town of Tyre was also the target of a similar aggression, which is still going on. No details are yet available on the casualties resulting from these two Zionist aggressions.

A military spokesman for the Joint Forces' General Command said here this evening that at 1730 today a formation of Zionist enemy planes blindly and intensively bombarded the residential areas in Ad-Damur township. He added that smoke columns rose high as a result of fires caused by the Zionist shelling. Moreover, a great number of houses were destroyed and many citizens were wounded. The military spokesman added that at 1745 today another Zionist group shelled the residential areas in Tyre and that the shelling is still going on. No news is yet available on the casualties and losses resulting from this aggression.

The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that the Zionist raids were aimed at the Ar-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre and the western Al-Hawsh area of the camp. They were also aimed at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the coastal town of Sidon. The Zionist raids have hit a number of citizens and their houses. The correspondent adds that the joint forces repulsed the planes and forced them to flee.

The correspondent has learned that the Zionist shelling of the Ar-Rashidiyah camp has led to the killing of one martyr and the wounding of five others. The hostile air shelling of the campt ended completely after 1830. Zionist enemy gunboats continue to patrol the coast between Tyre and Sidon in a provocative manner.

Eyewitnesses report that the Zionist air group that attacked Ad-Damur comprised four aircraft. The joint forces' ground defenses forced the Zionist formation to drop its load at a high altitude and prevented it from achieving its objectives. The eyewitnesses add that the Zionist raids on Ad-Damur have led to the wounding of four civilians.

One of the fighters told our correspondent taht the joint forces in Ad-Damur were not taken by surprise by the treacherous Zionist aggression. It was expected following the escalation of the daring fedayeen operations against the enemy in the occupied land, particularly in the wake of the Karmel Market operation that took place in Tel Aviv this afternoon. INA has learned that the joint forces in Ad-Damur have been placed on maximum alert as a precaution against any other Zionist aggression.

Military Communique on Air Raids

JN101813 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

['Text' of a military communique issued by the Lebanese-Palestinian Joint Forces General Command on 10 April]

[Text] 1. At 1730 today a formation of Zionist enemy planes began a random shelling of the residential quarters in Ad-Damur. The hostile, intensive shelling lasted for about 15 minutes.

2. At 1745, another formation of Zionist planes also began a random intensive shelling of the residential areas in Ra's al-'Ayn to the south of Tyre in southern Lebanon. The shelling is still continuing at the time of this communique's issuance, 1810.

3. At 1730, four Zionist planes raided one of the joint forces' positions in the Al-Ma'alliyah area near Sidon. The raid lasted for about 20 minutes. Our ground resistance units intercepted the enemy fighters and forced them to flee.

Casualty Report

JN102045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2037 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--One woman and one civilian were martyred as a result of the barbaric Zionist air aggression against residential areas in Ad-Damur today. The INA correspondent has learned that 12 others were wounded, 4 of them seriously. It will be recalled that Zionist planes raided Ad-Damur, south of the Lebanese capital, and Tyre in southern Lebanon today.

JOINT FORCES' STATEMENT ON ISRAELI SHELLING OF SOUTH

JN111213 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Statement by military spokesman for the General Command of the Joint Forces, issued on 11 April]

[Text] 1. At 0700 today forces of the isolationist-Zionist alliance opened heavy artillery and rocket fire on An-Nabatiyah and the surrounding district. The shelling is continuing as of 0900 today.

2. In retaliation for the savage aggression by the Zionist enemy against Ad-Damur yesterday, a heavy rocket unit early today shelled the enemy's military installations and vital targets in Nahariyya in occupied Palestine. The rockets scored direct hits on their targets.

3. At 0800 today a heavy rocket unit opened concentrated and heavy fire on military installations and vital targets in Qiryat Shemona. The rockets scored direct hits on their targets.

4. The isolationist-Zionist forces escalated their aggression at 0645 today and opened artillery and rocket fire on Burghuz and Kawkabah. The shelling is continuing as of 1100 today.

5. At 1100 today, the forces of the Zionist-isolationist alliance expanded the scope of their attack by opening heavy artillery and rocket fire on populated areas in Al-Ayshiyah, Arnun, Kafr Tibnit, Habbush and Kafr Rumman.

6. The Zionist-isolationist shelling of An-Nabatiyah and the surrounding area is continuing at this time, 1200 today.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS COMMENTS AFTER MEETING SARKIS

NC111026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Apr 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a working meeting at 0900 today attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri joined the meeting at 0930.

After the meeting, Foreign Minister Butrus made a statement in which he said: Our talks with President Sarkis dealt with conditions in southern Lebanon and the question of the entry of Lebanese Army units into that area. Asked when army units will be sent to the south, Butrus said: This is up to the army command to decide.

Asked about the postponement of the Security Council session until after 19 April, Butrus said: This report is untrue. The Lebanese Government has not made any contacts with a view to postponing the date of the Security Council meeting. Minister Butrus said that the diplomatic activity which Lebanon has carried out in order to facilitate and insure the entry of the Lebanese Army into southern Lebanon is the most that can be done. I think that this diplomatic activity will produce positive results which will facilitate the entry of the army into southern Lebanon, he said.

Asked whether recent Israeli actions are liable to disturb the atmosphere prior to the Security Council meeting and delay the dispatch of the army to the south, he said: These acts of violence disturb the atmosphere, and can cause negative effects regarding the issue of the south. But I think that what happened will not affect the entry of the army into southern Lebanon.

Regarding the possibility of convening a cabinet session this week, Minister Butrus said: A cabinet session may be held at the end of the week. Asked whether there is anything official with regard to the Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting, he said: There has been nothing official yet. There are contacts, but the subject is not under discussion at present.

PRO-IRAQI DEPUTY NOMINATED TO LEAD NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

LD101001 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT special dispatch]

[Text] Beirut--ASH-SHARAQ AL-AWSAT has learned from sources close to the leftist nationalist movement in Lebanon that leading personalities in the movement have nominated Lebanese Deputy Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, member of the Iraqi Ba'th Party National Command and general secretary of the Lebanese Ba'th Party Command, to the post of chairman of the Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, which became vacant with the death of Kamal Junblatt. It is known that Georgi Hawi, assistant secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, currently presides over the Political Council meetings, and that Muhsin Ibrahim, the movement's executive secretary, manages its administrative affairs. Observers believe that Ar-Rafi'i's assumption of the nationalist movement's leadership would curb the communists' role in it, particularly in view of Iraq's attitude toward the Communist Party of Iraq. It is worth noting that Iraq gives 6 million Lebanese pounds in aid annually to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

AL-JUMAYYIL SEES TREATY AS TRUCE, NOT SOLUTION

LD100949 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Interview granted by Lebanese Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Now that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement has been signed, what impact do you expect it to have?

Answer: What has been achieved is not peace, but a truce. As I have already said, it is not a problem of a few kilometers of land, but of a homeland called Palestine. There can be no solution for this problem without the Palestinian people. All that has happened since Camp David, and what followed it, will bring not a solution but a truce. It will have serious consequences for the Arab world as a whole.

Question: Do you oppose the agreement?

Answer: I neither oppose it nor approve it. However, if what has been achieved is the beginning of a radical solution, then the answer is: Well done. But I do not think the Arabs will be following the road to peace as long as they view the problem from a religious aspect, as the Jews do. There will be no solution for two such conflicting mentalities. We in Lebanon were the only people to find a solution on the basis of a religious balance. On more than one occasion the PLO chairman called for a solution to the Palestinian problem along the lines of the Lebanese formula. I am not sure that he really meant what he said, because it was the Palestinians themselves who destroyed this formula. They accused us of being Israeli agents while in fact they are the ones who are Israeli agents because, wittingly or unwittingly, they destroyed the Lebanese formula which was the best card in their hands. Instead of using it for their benefit, they destroyed it. I would not be surprised if Israel was behind them in this because what happened in Lebanon was in Israel's interest. There is no doubt that my words will displease many people. The Arabs are more inclined to accuse than understand. Their nature, for which they cannot be envied, is that they are excessively emotional; their predicament is that emotions guide their actions.

Question: Do you believe this?

Answer: Why not? We have experience of the Arabs in Lebanon. Lebanon was one of the world's most beautiful countries. All the Arabs unanimously agreed that it should be their spokesman in the international arena. The last time this happened was at the United Nations when former President Sulayman Franjiyah submitted the Palestine problem on behalf of all the Arabs. Why did the Arabs choose Lebanon? Certainly not because it is the biggest or the richest country, but because its distinguished system made it a point of liaison between the Arabs and the outside world.

Question: How do you evaluate your relations with the Arabs?

Answer: I do not wish to discuss such questions, because they would accuse me of being with this country against that country. First and foremost I am Lebanese, and I am against whoever wants to harm my country, regardless of the outcome. But it is necessary to note Saudi Arabia's role. It came to Lebanon without ambitions and ulterior motives. The same applies to Sudan and the UAE. They have served Lebanon with love. I wish to take this opportunity to thank these countries and their officials for what they have done for Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Question: Has the U.S. cooperation to solve the Lebanese problem been honest?

Answer: I do not believe so. The United States, which claims to be the leader of the free world, has watched this country, which is a pioneer in freedom, humanitarianism and civilization, being torn apart without extending a helping hand to us. On the contrary, it has been inciting the rightists and the leftists against us.

KHADDAM COMMENTS ON MEASURES IMPLEMENTED AGAINST EGYPT

JN102144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--This evening, the Peoples Assembly held a meeting under Speaker Mahmud Hadid, in the presence of a number of ministers. At this meeting, the Peoples Assembly discussed Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement on the area's situation in light of the Egyptian ruler's signing of the treaty of treason with the Zionist enemy.

At the end of the discussions, Khaddam answered questions from the Peoples Assembly members. He stressed the importance of Arab solidarity at this crucial stage of the Arab nation's history. He said: We will act to pave the way and to create conditions that will strengthen Arab solidarity, because our conflict with the enemy is pan-Arab and not regional.

Referring to the close links among the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat aims in the area, Khaddam said that the United States is seeking to spread its influence in the area and to liquidate the Arab liberation movement. Israelis are seeking to liquidate the Palestinian Arab people's issue and to move to a new stage in carrying out the Zionist scheme. At the same time, As-Sadat is dreaming of being something in the area and for this reason he has chosen a course linked to U.S. imperialism and to world Zionism.

Khaddam stressed the gravity of the new alliance and the Arab nation's responsibility to confront it at all levels. Khaddam affirmed that the measures adopted by the Baghdad conference, which are being implemented by the Arab states, will create serious perplexity for the Egyptian regime and will eventually lead to this regime's downfall. He said that the United States will not be able to compensate for what As-Sadat's regime will lose as a result of these measures. He added that there are no solutions for Egypt's problems except through merger with the Arab homeland.

Having explained all the measures that were implemented and will be implemented against As-Sadat's regime, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: We proudly affirm that the entire Arab nation has recorded a crushing victory at the Baghdad conference against the U.S. policy and As-Sadat's capitulatory and treasonous course. He said that the unanimous Arab stand has proved to the whole world that the separate peace treaty is an obstacle on the road to peace. This stand, he added, has played its role in tightening the link of isolation against As-Sadat's regime.

Khaddam praised the Soviet Union's stands and the support it has offered and is still offering to the Arabs. He affirmed that bolstering our friendship with the Soviet Union is a fundamental matter. He added that Syria is undertaking contacts with various states, whether European, nonalined or Islamic states, within the framework of action to encourage world support for our stand and policy.

Regarding the unionist rapprochement between Syria and Iraq, Khaddam said: We and our brothers in Baghdad have moved to a new stage in which we are discussing the constituional formulae for the two countries' unity. When we have finished this discussion, we shall announce what has been agreed upon. But we would like to affirm that the two countries' leaderships are determined to achieve the unity and that the stage achieved to date is a stage of no return. He then expressed the hope that the discussions will end in a way that serves the aspirations of our people and nation.

The Assembly speaker announced the conclusion of the extraordinary session and its adjournment until 15 May, when the Assembly begins its ordinary session.

ALGERIA

TALKS HELD WITH YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD101802 Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--A delegation of the Foreign Ministry headed by Missoum Sbih, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, had talks Monday morning [as received] with the Yugoslav delegation led by Pesic, first deputy foreign secretary of Yugoslavia, which has been visiting Algeria since yesterday afternoon, at the "Djenan el Muphti" villa.

The two sides examined different aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. They also touched on the international political situation in light of recent developments and their repercussions on the nonalined countries which are to meet in Colombo in June to prepare for the Havana summit this summer.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES FREE UNIONIST OFFICERS CONGRESS

LD101122 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 9 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, attended the first historic congress of the Free Unionist Officers Movement held in the revolutionary place at Qaryunis camp in Benghazi.

In the beginning of the congress one of the officers delivered a speech on behalf of the Free Unionist Officers greeting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution and founder of the Free Unionist Officers Movement. He pointed out that the holding of this conference followed the radical transformations which have been crowned by the declaration of the people's authority and the establishment of the Jamahiriyah and came affirming the role of this movement as a revolutionary force for the revolutionary work to enable the people's masses to consolidate their people's authority and establish the armed people. He reviewed the historic and cultural transformations achieved since the advent of the Great First of September, starting from the destruction of the rotten reactionary regime, the evacuation of the foreign bases from the Libyan land, and the Italian colonizers until the stage of the achievement of freedom by the establishment of the complete authority of the people and the separation between the revolution and the authority which blocked the way for the fascists' attempts and the adventures of rigid coups. Socialism has been achieved when people owned their wealth and advanced towards the society of equality and social justice.

He pointed to the events which followed this movement under the leadership of its founder Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the dangers faced by the movement. He said: Enthusiasm and the revolutionary faith by which the movement has been characterized has enabled it to lead the revolution to the stage of outbreak in the Great First of September 1969. He finally affirmed that the Free Unionist Officers renew their eternal commitment to implement the pioneer revolutionary dicta, and affirm their readiness to launch all battles in all directions under the circumstances making sacrifice in the sake of implementing all these dicta, being loyal to the people and the principles of the revolution.

He said that the movement of the Free Unionist Officers will continue to make the goal of Arab unity, its core and fundamental national goal until it is achieved.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, expressed some observations regarding the movement of Free Unionist Officers and its historic role on the national and patriotic levels.

He greeted at first the first cells of the movement, which was founded in the city of Sabhah in 1959, and the officers who joined it and worked towards changing the rejected situation.

He also paid tribute to those who consolidated the revolutionary regime and asserted the state that is founded on the revolution, especially in the fields of armed forces. He also hailed those who (?joined for) the establishment of the revolution and those who continue to enter its folds.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, commented upon the role of the revolutionary forces that is building the new Jamahiriyah society under the leadership of the revolution. Those are the people, he said, who chart the way before the masses to assert the power of the people and those marching towards the factories, corporations, and all the departments in implementation of the wonderful dicta--"Power is in the hands of the people, and the revolution is in the hands of the people."

He added, "These revolutionary forces, represented in the revolutionary committees and other revolutionary formations, are considered the natural extension to the cells of the Free Unionist Officers and the broad people's platform for the First of September Revolution."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed the stages through which the revolution has passed since its establishment on the First of September 1969. He said, "The soldiers themselves staged the revolution. The revolution however is not one stage but a series of links leading to the completion of the revolution, i.e. with the establishment of the power of the people." He pointed to the revolutionary links, following the 1969 revolution, such as the student's revolution of 1976, the workers revolution of 1977. He commented: The credit here belongs to the Free Unionist Officers and the soldiers who set a wonderful historic example to the popular masses. Hence, after that the workers were able to liberate themselves of wage bondage [words indistinct] control of (?opportunists). The students were also able to liberate themselves from the reactionary forces, and those of the right in the educational institutions. Moreover, after the historic Zuwarah speech, the people's masses were able to march towards all the establishments and set up the people's rule of their own free will, and without trusteeship or representation.

The leader of the revolution explained that all these changes, which have brought about the establishment of the people's power, would not have taken place without the wonderful, historic, and courageous contribution of the Free Unionist Officers and their noble soldiers on the dawn of the First of September 1969.

After the leader of the revolution praised the calling of the Free Unionist Officers from holding this historic congress he affirmed that this revolutionary movement has worked in various fields and it has been working ten years to achieve the moral and material transofrmations in our country.

He said: This pioneer congress which came after a long time is considered reorganization of revolutionary forces in the armed forces which perform other revolutionary duties.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi,affirmed that the movement of the Free Unionist Officers is a vanguard for the resumption of the new revolutionary tide at the domestic and national levels after the setback of 1967.

He said: At the domestic level this movement is considered the initiator of all the amazing positive transformations achieved in the Libyan land. He pointed out in this respect to the role played by the people's masses since the historic speech of Zuwarah when the masses marched and started the construction of the people's authority.

He also pointed out also to the march of the workers and their control over the establishments and production sources and also to the march of the students and their control over the universities and educational establishments.

He said: The masses along its history and future will never forget the merits of the Free Unionist Officers nor will it forget the merits of the grandfathers who built by their bodies the bridges through which our country crossed to freedom and who wrote by their blood the first lines of the liberation document.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First September Revolution, spoke about the national role of the movement of the Free Unionist Officers. He said, "The Free Unionist Officers are the ones who launched the great adventure for the triumph of a regime we used to consider to be a national regime, an ally, a neighbor, and a brother. This is the regime of Numayri, who has been kept in power, up to this minute, by the rescue of this movement."

He added, "It is appropriate to state to the Arab nation now that the movement of the Free Unionist Officers, itself, saved Numayri in 1972 when he was exposed to an attempted coup. It set him free and liberated him. This movement is also responsible for setting up As-Sadat as a president for the Egyptian Arab Republic, after the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and when Egypt was looking for a successor. For, the movement of Free Unionist Officers brought together all the factions of the Egyptian regime including the opposition, and asked them to support As-Sadat and set him up as president.

"The opposition responded to the call of the Libyan Free Unionist Officers and halted its severe and legitimate opposition then. They agreed to setting As-Sadat up as president of Egypt despite the fact that they were not convinced by him." He continued, "Although As-Sadat has now dishonored us and turned against us and become our enemy, we want the Arab nation and the Libyans to hear today what we want to record in history, the credit of the movement of the Free Unionist Officers outside the Jamahiriyah."

Col al-Qadhdhafi in his review for the role played by the movement of the Free Unionist Officers abroad added saying, when the Palestinian resistance was massacred in Jordan in 1970 the movement convinced the head of the Jordanian military government at that time General Muhammad Da'ud to resign and find a step out of his involvement against his Palestinian brothers.

Col al-Qadhdhafi explained that when the movement of the Free Unionist Officers were ruling and shouldering responsibility internally and externally in 1972, it was responsible for arming the youth of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro and the establishment of the people's front for the liberation of Saguia and Uad and training them to resist the Spanish colonialism until they liberated their land by the power of the gun.

He said: "We want to affirm for the Arab nation that our slogans do not contradict our works."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi dealt in his speech with the stand of the Free Officers Movement towards the conflict taking place in Chad where this front backed the people's front in Chad, FROLINAT, under the leadership of Goukouni Ouaddeimi, in spite of the fact that he was not known at the time by the world which knew Abba Siddick who lost his forces in the battle and only became a spokesman. The one who triumphantly entered Ndjamena these days was Goukouni who was backed by Libya and helped to enter his country's capital after twenty years because he has been lauding the Chadian people's liberation movement. He added: "This stand stems from our principles in their supporting the oppressed Muslim peoples who struggle for freedom and liberation.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, explained that the Palestinian resistance did not start to receive medium and heavy arms until the establishment of the Great First of September Revolution. The movement of the Free and Unionist Officers was also responsible for the development of the Palestinian armed struggle by the supply of heavy arms and funds.

This, he said, is a fact to which the leaders of the Palestinian resistance and its members admit.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi elaborated also on the role the movement played in a number of other Arab and international cases. Amongst those is the case of oil and the revolution it has created in this sphere, which has regained and reclaimed huge wealth, stolen by international monopoly, to the people producing oil and other crude resources.

He pointed to the role played by Libya after the establishment of the revolution in consolidating the movement of nonalignment and extending the unionist tide, which has spread to the Arab countries. He further stated Libya's role in destroying the interests of imperialism and in urging people to win over their enemies.

After reviewing the stands of the Free Unionist Officers and its national and international role, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: If some people ignored these stands [word indistinct] us and did not respond to our good deeds this will be their own responsibility because we can only say about those that they suffer of the disease of being unfaithful whether in Egypt or Sudan.

We performed our historic duty towards the issues which we believed to be just and which deserve the sacrifice--we shouldered the responsibility of these issues before our people and before the history.

He said: "We consider these issues to be just issues, we did not shoulder them because we like adventure; our greatest adventure was the night of the Great First of September."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, clarified to the Free Unionist Officers that the great historic transformations in Jamahiriyah have been carried out without any victims. He said: "These are serious transformations, starting from the dawn of the Great First of September Revolution in 1969 and what followed in the way of other changes, such as the liberation of the workers and transforming their status from wage-earners to partners, control of establishments, students' control of universities and the establishment of the power of the people."

He added: "Had these transformations taken place elsewhere in the world there would have been great victims. The change in Iran from monarchy to a republic, which is led by religious leaders executing Islamic principles which none doubt the truth of, has been accompanied by the execution of scores of people. The same applies to Iraq. When it changed (?over from) monarchy to republic, the Tigris water became red with the blood of the victims, as the king and the heir to the throne, his prime minister, and officials of his regime were all executed.

[Words indistinct] the French Revolution too, when France changed from monarchy to a republic, the people were led by the thousand to the gallows. History books described how the people were waiting to be executed as they (?waited) for the opening of a bazaar, a match, or a cinema. [as received]

He concluded: "All this confirms that all the historic movements of transformation in the world have been violent. But, here in Libya, when the revolution was established against the reactionary regime of the monarchy which has greatly humiliated the Libyan people politically, administratively and financially, there was no desire with the dawning of the Great First of September to spill blood or to terrorize.

This is because the Great First of September Revolution is a white revolution which did not spill one drop of blood since it was confident of success and strong by the help of God."

He continued saying: "We were intent from the start on letting people feel free, allowing them to breathe freely. When a child was missing we brought him to the broadcasting station and informed him about his loss, at the time when the music and military orders were being transmitted to end the regime of the monarchy. There was also an order on the radio of a tender for supplying the fodder of the police horses because they had stayed without any fodder in the first days of the revolution."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi told the Free Unionist Officers that one of their historic missions is the achievement of the dictum: the armed people, the inciting of the masses and their training on holding arms.

He said the mission of training the people on the arms is a very difficult mission and it is the responsibility of the revolutionary forces in the armed forces, "because," he said, "we want to achieve the historic mission and complete this message no matter at what price."

He pointed out saying: After the outbreak of the revolution we started to build the armed forces in modern basis. "Libya, he said, did not know the air force before the revolution. Our air force proved itself when it counterattacked the hostile planes which aimed to destroy our villages and homes. Before the revolution we did not know except one type of plane, that was the F-5 and some training planes which were in the American base.

He clarified: "Among the new missions of the revolutionary forces in the armed forces is the application of the dictum: Arms in the hands of the people, the exercise of the revolutionary inspection which will be the base of the inspection in future in every field. This inspection is the true inspection because its criteria are revolutionary criteria and because it is not corrupt, neutral and is not influenced by any desires.

Referring to the increase, and development of the revolutionary force, he said: The land which produced the movement of the Free Unionist Revolutionary Officers, is always able to produce continuously new revolutionary force. He said: We have now full confidence in the ability of the peoples masses in creating transformations in the various fields and raising the flags which will never drop and for which it will always make sacrifice.

MAURITANIA

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT RECALLED AFTER BAGHDAD MEETINGS

JN101954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Nouakchott, 10 April--The Mauritanian Government has recalled its ambassador to Cairo in implementation of the resolutions taken by the Arab foreign and economy ministers at their meeting in Baghdad, following traitor As-Sadat's signing of the settlement treaty with the Zionist enemy.

A Mauritanian Foreign Ministry statement issued here today said that the ambassador was recalled on 6 April.

MOROCCO

TRADE COOPERATION REPORTS SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD101532 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 10 (MAP)--Morocco and Poland signed here Monday an official report on the commercial exchanges between the two countries, and on the development of bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

This cooperation is put into a concrete form in the economic field by the Polish participation for the achievement of projects inscribed in Morocco's social-economic development plan, and in the technical field by sending Polish experts to Morocco.

The signing ceremony was presided over by Azzedine Guessous, Morocco's industry and commerce minister, and on the Polish side by Jerzy Olszewski, Poland's external commerce and maritime economy minister.

The two parties also signed an agreement for the exchange of commercial products between the two countries for a five-year period.

These new dispositions will permit the Moroccan-Polish exchanges to reach a global value of 300 million dollars.

The Polish minister was previously received by Abderrahmane Baddou, Morocco's secretary of state of foreign affairs and cooperation. The two officials discussed the international situation, and underlined the two countries' governments point of views concerning present world questions.

Olszewski Departs 9 Apr

LD101533 Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, April 10 (MAP)--Jerzy Olszewski, Polish minister of external trade and sea-borne trade, left here Monday after a few days visit to Morocco.

Olszewski and his Moroccan counterpart presided over the works of the Moroccan-Polish Joint Commission which held its first meeting in Rabat from April 6 to April 9.

The Polish minister expressed his satisfaction about the positive results of his visit, and indicated to newsmen that the two parties concluded a first agreement and hope to widen the commercial exchanges in the interest of the two countries.

"We hope to strengthen our scientific cooperation, especially in the field of the transfer of technology, and to find new fields of cooperation to perfect our relations," added the Polish minister.

BOUCETTA REPORTS TO COMMISSION ON BAGHDAD RESULTS, MEASURES

LD071352 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 7 (MAP)--The Moroccan Parliamentary Commission of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Frontiers, Occupied Zones, and National Defense held here a meeting in the presence of Addaye Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the Moroccan House of Representatives.

During this meeting, M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign minister, exposed the results of the last Baghdad conference of foreign affairs and economy ministers.

Boucetta first indicated that Morocco's position, taken after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, is a natural position based on the following fundamental points:

--Morocco always considers the Palestinian cause primordial, and is concerned by this cause as being an Arab and Islamic country.

--Morocco has complied to the 1974 Rabat Arab summit, based on the following points:

1)-Israel's total withdrawal from the 1967 Arab occupied territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem.

2)-The Palestinian cause is fundamental, and no solution can be found in the region without the establishment of a Palestinian state and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the self determination of the Palestinian people represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

3)-No separate or partial solution is possible. The solution must be global. The Moroccan minister also declared that Morocco adopted a clear position after the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977 because the commitments stated in the president's speech before the Knesset were compiled to the Arab nation's fundamental claims.

Afterward, Morocco reiterated its position during King Hassan's visit to the United States. The joint communique issued on this visit reaffirms that Morocco remains attached to the 1974 Rabat Arab summit resolutions.

Boucetta equally reminded that, at the moment of the signing of the Camp David agreements, all elements we handed confirmed that there were links between these agreements and the deepness of the problem. He stressed that Morocco attended the Bagdad conference of November 1978 during which it was decided to take firm positions in case of a separate agreement not taking into account the deepness of the Mideast question, would be signed.

Morocco equally participated to the second Baghdad ministerial conference, during which it adopted a clear position and was engaged to respect the resolutions taken in the framework of the Arab consensus.

Effectively, Morocco started to apply these resolutions, recalling its ambassador to Cairo. The implementation of the other resolutions is being prepared.

On the other hand, the foreign affairs parliamentary commission examined here Thursday the situation in the Mideast, after the signing of the peace treaty, and recorded with satisfaction the clear position adopted by the Moroccan Government concerning Arab solidarity and the Palestinian question.

SUDAN

OPPOSITION LEADERS REFUSE TO COOPERATE WITH REGIME

JN101350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 April--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' says today that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has failed to convince Sudanese opposition leaders to cooperate with him because of his support for As-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

Quoting well-informed Sudanese sources, the paper says that the number of Egyptian troops in Sudan has reached 40,000 in an attempt to consolidate Numayri's regime, as the majority of the Sudanese people are opposed to the As-Sadat-Zionist peace agreement.

KENYAN OFFICIAL PRAISES RELATIONS WITH SUDAN

JN101535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 April--Peter Kenyatta, deputy minister of foreign affairs in Kenya, has praised the identical Kenyan and Sudanese points of view on security and stability in the African Continent. He also praised the developing relations between Sudan and Kenya.

The statement was made when Mr Kenyatta was received by Dr Francis Madeng Deng, the Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN101536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 April--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and minister of foreign affairs and assistant to president for cooperation, and Dr Munyua Waiyaki, Kenyan minister of foreign affairs, have expressed their satisfaction with the relations between Sudan and Kenya.

This came during the meeting between the two ministers, which dealt with current international and regional events and the strengthening of bilateral relations.

Meeting of Communications Ministers

JN101537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 April--Today Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Badri, Sudan's minister of state for communications, and Isaac Omolo-Okero, Kenya's minister of communications and member of the joint Sudanese-Kenyan ministerial committee, discussed aspects of cooperation and coordination in the fields of telecommunications and postal services.

The discussions took place during a meeting between the Sudanese and Kenyan ministers of communication.

TUNISIA

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD101642 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Tunis yesterday evening on an official visit at the invitation of Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri.

Mr Chnoupek, in a statement to TAP, expressed his joy for being the first Czechoslovak foreign minister to visit Tunisia, and recalled that Czechoslovakia was the first socialist country to recognize independent Tunisia and to have diplomatic relations with it.

He said: "Tunisia and Czechoslovakia have been linked by friendly ties for many years and their relations are continuing to develop and are actively being strengthened, thus making them model relations between two countries which respect each other despite their differing political and economic systems."

The Czechoslovak minister went on to say that his country appreciates Tunisia's stand on current international issues such as peace, detente, disarmament and the need to settle disputes through negotiations and peaceful means. In this connection he said that our stands on these issues correspond and this is considered a basis to lay down firm cooperation with Tunisia in the future. We are determined to strengthen this cooperation and on this basis some senior Tunisian officials will be invited to visit Czechoslovakia.

Mr Chnoupek mentioned that the Tunisian-Czechoslovak talks will also deal with cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. He said: We hope to continue to strengthen this cooperation, especially since Tunisia has scored great progress in this sphere. The minister stressed that the Tunisian exhibition held in Czechoslovakia a few months ago was very successful.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN TUNIS

LD101656 Tunis TAP in English 1346 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, April 10 (TAP)--Syrian Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nasir Qaddur arrived Monday in Tunis to participate in the proceedings of the committee charged by the Arab foreign and economic ministers' conference recently held in Baghdad with examining the transfer of Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis.

ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS LEAGUE MOVE

LD111054 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Arab League delegation which is to take part in the work of the committee entrusted with implementing the decision of the conference of the Arab foreign and economic ministers on transferring the Arab League headquarters to Tunis arrived in Tunis this afternoon. The delegation is led by Mr Nihad al-Basha, the league's assistant secretary general. Mr al-Basha said that the committee will be faced with the results of Egypt's official decision not to allow the Egyptian Arab League employees to join the league's new headquarters in Tunis, to prevent the league's Secretariat General from using its funds which are deposited in Cairo banks, and not to allow the transfer of any Arab League documents from Egypt. This decision by Egypt, he said, has created a new situation, the dimensions and effects of which the committee will be studying.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS TERRORIST BASES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA101607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[Text] About half an hour ago, air force planes attacked PLO targets in Lebanese territory. All our planes returned safely to their bases. The targets attacked are situated near Ad-Damur and Ra's al-'Ayn in the area of Tyre. These targets were used as training installations and bases for sabotage operations into Israel. The spokesman pointed out that in the last 4 months the terrorists carried out 11 acts of sabotage in Israel during which seven Israeli citizens were killed and 169 were wounded.

Shelling of An-Nabatiyah

TA111015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Falangist radio in Beirut has reported that this morning IDF forces shelled terrorist concentrations in the township of An-Nabatiyah and its environs. Officials in Beirut said that the shelling lasted intermittently for 2 hours and there were no injuries.

The PLO has announced that its people were responsible for the firing of the Katyushas at Nahariyya and Qiryat Shemona. The terrorist statement says this was a reaction to the Israeli Air Force's bombings yesterday. The announcement says that four Palestinians were killed and 15 injured. At the same time teams are continuing their searches this morning among the ruins for more casualties.

In the Katyusha attack on the region of Qiryat Shemona this morning, Madaleine Mash'ale, aged 40, was injured. The Zefat government hospital reports that her condition is satisfactory.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENTS, COURT, FUTURE

TA110625 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Apr 79 p 5 TA

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin by Asher Wallfish of the Jerusalem POST, Dov Goldstein of MA'ARIV and Rafa'el Bashan of YEDI'OT AHARONOT--date and place not given]

[Text] The government has not decided to establish ten new settlements in Judaea and Samaria during Pessah, Prime Minister Begin said flatly to three local reporters interviewing him for the Pessah eve issues of their newspapers.

Referring to Gush Emunim's announcements about its Pessah plans, as echoed by Transport Minister Hayim Landau, Begin declared: "One body, and one only, decides on settlement and its timing--the government. Totchka (full stop)," he added in Russian to underline the finality of his statement.

"Israel has the full right to settle in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. That is essential for the security of the nation. And there is no connection between settlement and the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt in the wake of the peace treaty," he stressed, commenting on the suggestion of MA'ARIV's Dov Goldstein that settlement might be a blow to normalization.

Begin, who delights in finding the mot juste, and applying new words to new situations, several times used the Hebrew neologism nirmul for normalization, with its four-letter Semitic root derived from the four main consonants of the English term.

Rafa'el Bashan, of YEDI'OT AHARONOT, went in a bit below the belt, hinting that the prime minister is so obsessed with red carpets, receptions and ceremonies that pomp and circumstance influence his decisions.

"Influence decisions?" Begin countered hotly. "Stuff and nonsense!" Moreover, he found a psychological explanation for the psychological question.

"Those who suggest that don't want to remember that I lived underground (as the Irgun commander before 1948) for five years. I never even had a blue carpet. There were no ceremonies and no embraces. I'll say nothing about kisses, because if I kiss the cheek of our good lady stenographer here from time to time, I think that's quite all right. I even showed good taste in Egypt when I kissed the cheek of our pretty dancer, to thank her for the wonderful art she demonstrated to us.

"The only people who can talk such nonsense about me are those who never savoured an underground struggle, and don't know what absolute anonymity is, an absolutely grey existence in which you cannot visit a friend and a friend cannot visit you."

I took the interview back to international issues, with a reference to the role of the United States in the treaty negotiations, and the future talks about administrative autonomy for the Arabs and Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Begin said: "It would not have been impossible for Israel and Egypt to reach a treaty in bilateral talks. Yet President Jimmy Carter played a very important role in achieving the treaty, for which both countries should be profoundly grateful. We must not show ingratitude, and we must appreciate the assistance, even if we had some tough arguments with the American representatives in Washington, at Camp David and in Jerusalem."

The prime minister gave the example of the draft letter from Carter, handed to him by U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis a few hours before the signing of the Camp David agreement. In that draft, Carter termed East Jerusalem occupied territory, and thus subject to the international conventions governing occupied territories.

"I told the president I would not sign the agreement if that letter were sent to me. All my colleagues supported my stand. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had a sharp exchange with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the matter.

"Carter told me: 'We shall find a different formula.' I can't say the new language he found was satisfactory from our point of view, but it was different. It entailed reiterating statements made 10 and 11 years earlier. There's a difference between a statement referring to a present situation, and one based on remarks made long ago. We were not satisfied, and I said that if I got the new letter, I would demand that both letters be made public. I wrote the president that Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, one and indivisible."

The prime minister then recalled his warning to Carter that there would be no agreement if its text contained the phrase about "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war." The phrase was dropped when Begin declared, using "a dramatic phrase" as he put it: "If I sign that document, let my right hand forget its cunning."

A third example of sharp argument with Carter was over the Israeli insistence that the Knesset must approve the treaty. He was not only thankful to Carter for his personal contribution, but also to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, especially for his intellectual initiative during the final two days of talks in Washington.

The prime minister said he could see no reason why the U.S. should not take part in the autonomy talks. Unlike the past, only Israeli and Egyptian chairmen would preside in Al-'Arish and Beersheba.

The Americans, if they attended, would be participants, not chairmen. This was because the Cairo agreement about open borders was reached bilaterally.

"I see no cause for apprehension about American participation. Not that we have identical views with the Americans. We have differences of opinion. But we shall insist on our rights, and I am absolutely convinced that we shall have the backing of the nation in our stand. I assume that we shall also achieve results."

Begin refused to comment on any possible principles underlying the Israeli approach to autonomy, such as those suggested by Minister Hayim Landau three weeks ago, before the special Cabinet committee on autonomy had convened for sessions that are expected to last several weeks.

Goldstein: What are your feelings about President as-Sadat?

Begin: Ever since he came to Jerusalem I have had a feeling for him. We've met several times since then. I think I have come to know the man. My feeling for him stems mainly from the fact that he has shown civic courage, and proved that courage in the past few days. Nineteen Arab ambassadors left Cairo, and I arrived in Cairo the following day.

President as-Sadat stands in the face of all that hatred and incitement and declares: 'I have signed a peace treaty and I want peace with Israel.' That's why I admire him. We had sharp discussions in the past and we shall have more. But our conversation in Cairo was friendly. The reception for me was warm, and the achievements were important.

Bashan: Mr Prime Minister, what did you feel when the Egyptian military band played Hatikva?

Begin: A great moment in the history of the people of Israel. I was very moved, but I overcame my emotion. Everyone saw me on television, standing calmly to attention. Whatever was in my heart I kept to myself.

Wallfish: We're all chatting in a friendly spirit, so I shall ask you a question that your spokesman Shlomo Naqdimon advised me against. How will the historians sum up this peace treaty era, in the year 2,000?

Begin: In the year 2,000 I would be close on 88 years old. I must tell you what my personal plans are. When I am 70, I shall quit politics completely--the government and the Knesset. Nobody ought to think he can persuade me to hold any state functions after that age.

When that day comes, in another four and a half years, I shall write a book, "The Generation of Destruction and Redemption," in several volumes. It will take me some years to write. It will run through two world wars, mentioning Jabotinsky, the revolt against the mandate, the holocaust, my service in the Knesset opposition, the Six-Day War, the Yom Kippur War, the Coalition government, the peace with Egypt and more. If the Almighty gives me the years I need to write it, I shall then be able to say, the time has come for me to go, and I shall go in peace.

But in the four and half years before I step down, as I have undertaken, I hope to see the elimination of poverty in Israel, and of the major part of the housing problem.

I hope, of course, to see the continuation of the peace process. That will suffice me.

Wallfish: Won't the historians write that your Liberal Party partners showed slavish devotion to economic liberation during your term of office, while the Herut Party stood aside without intervening and without understanding, and the government hastened the inflationary collapse? Perhaps the wits will put your likeness on the IL10,000 note?

Begin: You are wrong. Let the wits do as they will. I like a joke from time to time. Even if I live till the year 2,000, I shall never be able to count to IL10,000.

It is untrue that the Liberals are implementing liberalization in opposition to the Herut stand. I learned my own liberalism from Ze'ev Jabotinsky. Our movement was always a liberal movement, stressing the need for free enterprise as the only way to build an economy which could one day stand on its feet and be independent.

Asher, my friend, if you take the trouble to read Jabotinsky's writings, you will learn who established the school of economic liberalism in Zionism. There were others, too, like Herzl, but Jabotinsky founded an historic movement campaigning for economic liberalism and private enterprise, through social justice and concern for the wellbeing of the economically underprivileged.

That enabled us to set up our Gahal bloc (between Herut and the Liberals) in a 14-year federation, which itself made possible the Likud bloc, the 1977 electoral landslide, the present government, and finally the peace treaty.

I myself was the first to suggest to Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich that we abolish foreign currency controls. I was the first man to hear from Ehrlich what his decontrol programme was. I approved his programme and for a while we were the only two men in the Cabinet to know about it. So all your theory about a division of functions between the Liberals and Herut is baseless.

Goldstein: Why have you said that no peace would have been signed with Egypt if the present government had not come to power?

Begin: Shim'on Peres wanted another interim agreement. He might have got it, and he might not. But he never for one moment mentioned the idea of a peace treaty. The Alignment might have made an interim agreement with Husayn, and let him into western Eretz Yisra'el. It was Alignment policy to have another interim agreement. So that's why I say there would not have been any peace treaty.

Bashan: Peace entails pain and suffering, as was so obvious when you met the Yamit settlers the other day. How do you allay that suffering?

Begin: It was an important meeting, but a painful one. I heard some very offensive shouts. But I accept them with love, though I don't agree with them, and find them unjustified and very painful. I don't deserve them, but that is the reality. I understand the way the Rafah settlers feel. Peace depends on their moving elsewhere in Eretz Yisra'el in three years time. It's inevitable.

At one meeting with farm settlers there, I heard harsh comments patiently, and I told them some harsh things. Finally I reached agreement with most of the villagers' representatives, with a few exceptions.

At their request, I appointed Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar as my personal representative, to handle their affairs, and Matti Drobles of Mevoot Betar, with his 25 years' experience, on behalf of the Jewish Agency.

I left Yamit satisfied to a certain extent that I had not shrunk from the meeting, but done my duty. I said jokingly that I had gone there as if I were going into a lion's den, and come out unharmed.

Now they all know that their problems will be taken care of. Nothing will be imposed on them, and there will be no coercion. If they want a joint solution they will have one; if they want an individual solution, they will have one. Eliyahu Ben-Elisar can see me any time, any day. There will be constant contact between the settlements and myself. I shall take care that they get the best possible treatment.

Till my very last day on this earth, I shall bear in my heart the pain of the evacuation of the Rafah approaches settlers, as I told them frankly. Most of them accepted my words frankly. But there was no alternative. We had to balance peace against the settlements. I decided with pain in my heart but without reservations. My job was to decide. Then the government and the Knesset decided.

I was sorry to hear my friend Yigal Allon say in the Knesset a couple of days ago that the decision to evacuate was a hasty one. Nonsense! The whole Alignment voted for it. The Knesset approved the Camp David agreements by 84 votes. There was an explicit proposal to evacuate the settlements in three years' time.

True, Yigal Allon abstained. But his colleagues supported it. Then, by 95 votes, the Knesset approved the treaty, including the appendix about evacuating the Rafah settlements. After all that, I find it strange morality to preach in that way, when one is a partner to a decision.

Wallfish: Can you tell us something about some of the moves, so far unpublished, that took place after you became prime minister and before the peace initiative 16 months ago?

Begin: If you read my Knesset speech of June 1977 introducing the new government, you'll find my invitation to talks to the presidents of Egypt and Syria and to King Husayn. Actually, I first invited them on the night of the election, in the Herut Party headquarters. And in July 1977, when I went to the U.S., I had already announced that we were ready to go to the Geneva Conference in October. I brought the American President a substantive plan for peace.

That was the way the peace initiative came about.

As a result of all this, Foreign Minister Dayan met Egyptian Deputy Premier Hasan Tohami. I assume you know where they met, but if you ask me, I won't answer. (They met in Morocco.) Dayan gave Egypt a peace proposal which entailed leaving the Rafah and Sharm settlements in our hands. That proves how we campaigned to keep these settlements, from the first moment right down to Camp David.

Later, I went to Bucharest for long talks with Romanian President Ceausescu, which were some of the most important for the political developments that followed.

During my two-day visit we talked for nine hours, through an excellent interpreter, who was the only other person present.

We hardly agreed on anything. Ceausescu was for a Palestinian state and I was against. He was for recognizing the PLO and I was against. He was for a return to the 1967 borders and I was against. But, as it emerged later, he told President as-Sadat: "That man Begin knows how to listen, not only to speak." In fact, President Ceausescu dominated the conversation, while I listened or responded.

Later, President as-Sadat recounted how he met President Ceausescu soon after I did, heard what I had told Ceausescu, and decided while he was in mid-air between Bucharest and Tehran, under the influence of his talk with Ceausescu, to visit Jerusalem.

I had proposed to Ceausescu that he serve as go-between for the meeting with President as-Sadat and told him I would be grateful if he could do so.

Goldstein: The High Court rebuked the government this week and accused it of contempt of court.

Begin: I can only express my regret at what happened. We still do not know what happened. But it is amusing that the Alignment summoned the Knesset over this matter. No government ever respected the courts more than this government. When we were in the opposition, we never ceased campaigning for the independence of the judiciary and the supremacy of law in Israel.

Something occurred here, apparently a bureaucratic matter which at this point is not clear to me. If, inadvertently, heaven forbid, the judges had reason to feel aggrieved, then I apologize to the High Court on behalf of the government.

Bashan: What is your reaction to President as-Sadat's statement in Parliament that East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank?

Begin: Don't you know my position? Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, reunited and indivisible, and it will remain so to eternity.

Wallfish: For 30 years the prime minister's office was in charge of central relations with Washington. Today there is a general impression that the prime minister's office intends to retain charge of relations with Cairo. Is this impression wrong?

Begin: There is no such intention. When we formed the government, the foreign minister requested that, in contrast to the situation obtaining during the premiership of the late Golda Meir, and of Yitzhaq Rabin, I abstain from using the special direct telephone between this office and our Washington embassy.

I agreed to the foreign minister's request. Since then I only used the direct line in exceptional cases and with Dayan's knowledge. There was one exception to the exceptions, on a personal matter of mine, when I phoned the ambassador without telling the foreign minister first. I apologized to him and (smiling) he forgave me.

All our links with the U.S. go through the foreign minister. Our ambassador gets his instructions from the foreign minister and not from me.

The same holds good for Egypt. But President as-Sadat invited me to Egypt when we were together in Washington, so that's how it happened.

We have set up an interministerial committee to regulate relations with Egypt. When the borders are opened up, and travellers come and go, we don't want to "rush" the Egyptians. These matters have to be taken care of. The director-general of the prime minister's office heads that committee.

I think it's only natural, because it is an inter-ministerial committee and almost every minister will send a representative to it.

But it is an illusion to think that the prime minister's office will centralize the handling of relations with Egypt. It doesn't centralize relations with Egypt or with the U.S. We have a Foreign Ministry and a foreign minister for that.

In the nature of things, however, I do participate in the political deliberations. That is a real part of my functions.

Goldstein: What is your opinion of Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich's proposal, to call early elections, in order to increase the parliamentary strength of the Likud?

Begin: I am against early elections. I said so to the finance minister in a personal conversation two days ago (April 4) and I explained the grounds for my position. As he explained to me, the finance minister did not insist on any particular date for earlier elections; he raised the possibility, which is quite legitimate. But I do not propose to link the peace treaty with the date of the elections.

We have two and a half years in which to act. We have to solve our economic and social problems and that isn't long enough to solve them all. Still, we have to use the time to make the effort to solve them. It's our duty.

I don't support the view, or the assessment, that the moment the peace treaty is signed we must go to the public and say: Vote for us because we've got a peace treaty. I'm against that. We have to carry on working for the sake of the nation.

Bashan: Alignment circles say that Prime Minister Menahem Begin is suffering from a complex--that Ben-Gurion established the state, so Begin has to bring peace at any price, simply in order to go down in history. They say: shalom hayom shalem mahar (a pun meaning: peace today, pay tomorrow).

Begin: Let that buffoonery be. I don't agree that Ben-Gurion set up the state. The nation set up the state. The fighting underground Etzel (Irgun Zvai Leumi) and Lehi (Lohamei Herut Israel) mainly conducted the war to liberate the people of Israel and to be free of British rule. There was a period when the Hagana took part in this war, and all credit to them for that.

But without Etzel and Lehi, the State of Israel would never have come into being. I can quote Dr Abba Hillel Silver, speaking about Etzel alone, but clearly everybody saying so refers to Lehi too, when he declared: "The Irgun Zvai Leumi went down in history as the factor without which the State of Israel would never have come to be."

I think that is a true definition. Silver did not say that they set up the state. Not only Etzel fought--Lehi and the Hagana fought as well. And when the State of Israel came into being in the natural way of things, because of the numerical difference, without the members of the Hagana and the Palmah the independence of Israel, once proclaimed, would never have been preserved.

All due respect to all the fighters. But if I pay my respects to all the fighters, it is my right to say once again: It isn't true that Ben-Gurion set up the State of Israel.

Ben-Gurion had the privilege of proclaiming the independence of Israel. But not without our assistance. He sent Eli-Ezer Livne (former MAPAI Party colleague) to me, before the state was established and wanted to thank me for the notices posted by Etzel in the last few weeks before independence, in which we advised that Etzel would proclaim the independence of Israel, from the underground if the Jewish Agency and Zionist Executive did not do so.

Ben-Gurion wanted to tell us that what we said in the posters was of great assistance to him in his party, which contained very important people opposed to proclaiming independence on May 14.

You know that Ben-Gurion and I were bitter rivals and we had most sharp arguments in the Knesset, but our arguments were full of solid content. In his final years, he was warm to me, not just friendly. I also have a letter from him, which I'm ashamed to quote, in which he expresses his warm sentiments to me. In that sharp rivalry between us, I always recognized the great privilege he had, to decide on the proclamation of independence, and to actually proclaim it.

We all set up the State of Israel--not just Ben-Gurion. The whole nation sacrificed its dear ones, for the establishment of the state. The MAHAL volunteers from the free countries--Jews, Zionists--were one of the factors which saved our independence and our existence. How then can you say I developed a complex, on a matter which has no roots in reality?

Goldstein: Would you say we all won peace but you had the privilege of signing it?

Begin: I would subscribe to that. In the U.S. Congress, in the presence of Rabin and Peres, I said that all the previous governments had aspired to peace, and made efforts for the sake of peace.

Wallfish: In 1977 you invited all the Arab leaders to talks, but in the nature of things, most of your planning must have been geared to talks with Egypt. That was the breakthrough. What are you working on as far as Syria, Jordan and Lebanon are concerned? Where will the breakthrough be?

Begin: We are working on it all the time. In the last few days, I appealed to the other Arab leaders once again. But the southern sector has its problems and its own aspects. No comparisons are possible. We want peace with Jordan, and with Syria too.

The prime minister concluded the joint interview with warm Pessah greetings to all Jewry in Israel and the Diaspora.

CAIRO'S EXPLANATION OF KHALIL STATEMENT REJECTED

TA101008 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONDT in Hebrew 10 Apr 79 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi, Eytan Haber and Ilan Kefir]

[Excerpts] Jerusalem rejects the latest announcement of the Egyptian Government's spokesman and the interpretations he gave to Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil's declaration. The explanations of the spokesman, as well as the Khalil declaration, contradict the spirit of the Camp David agreements.

An official spokesman in Cairo gave "a clarification" regarding Prime Minister Khalil's remarks, stressing that "Khalil's remarks were distorted in the Israeli and Western press." Therefore, he said, the Egyptian Government will refuse to receive the protest letters of Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan "which have not yet reached us."

The Egyptian Government's spokesman said: In his testimony before the parliamentary committee Prime Minister Khalil said that it is Syria's right to arrive at the same results as achieved by Egypt on the matter of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

Then Prime Minister Khalil emphasized that according to what was agreed at Camp David and according to the UN Charter, Egypt is entitled to view a Syrian action taken to accomplish the legitimate liberation of the Golan Heights as a defensive action and it is then incumbent upon us to carry out our commitments in accordance with the mutual inter-Arab defense pact.

"It should, however, be clear that the case in question is when Israel will object to the evacuation of the Golan Heights. If Israel agrees to the evacuation, in the framework of negotiations with Syria and Syria then attacks Israel, Egypt will not go to war on Syria's side."

Prime Minister Khalil yesterday made a statement identical to that of the official spokesman noting that "what the spokesman said in my name is the truth."

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, asked by our correspondent Arye Tzimuqi this morning about this "correction" of the Egyptian spokesman, answered that the wording of the official Cairo statement does not make a difference in Israel's negative reaction. Mustafa Khalil's remarks, in the "amended" version as well, Dayan stressed, contradict the Camp David agreement and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

In a personal letter sent to President as-Sadat yesterday, the prime minister expressed his protest over Mustafa Khalil's remarks regarding a possible Egyptian participation in an anti-Israeli war on Syria's side. Prime Minister Begin expressed the fear that such remarks may harm the atmosphere of peace and understanding achieved between the peoples.

Jerusalem sources said this morning that Khalil's remarks make it well understood why Israel had for a long time insisted on a precise wording of the article dealing with the priority of the treaty. It was noted that in all arguments raised by Israel with regard to its insistence on the priority of the treaty, the example given was a possibility of a Syrian attempt to "forcefully liberate" the Golan Heights.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said yesterday that on the coming Sunday he will meet with the Egyptian prime minister and talk with him about his declaration about the Golan Heights made before the parliamentary committee. Weizman will be in Cairo on Sunday and it seems that on that very day he will hold his first meeting with Khalil who also serves as the Egyptian foreign minister.

Weizman yesterday appeared at a convention of the IDF's senior command and unfolded the story of the peace negotiations. In his remarks he dwelled on future contacts with Egypt, expressing the hope that these will increase and will not pertain to military issues only.

The defense minister is of the opinion that Israelis will be able to visit Egypt but, according to him, they will have to show sensitivity and be particular with regard to the Egyptians' honor so as not to mar what has been achieved.

On autonomy Weizman said this will have to be prudently considered and worked out together with safeguarding the interests vital to our security. According to him, the IDF's presence in the West Bank beyond the first 5 years was agreed at Camp David.

The installation of a direct communications system between Begin's and as-Sadat's offices will shortly be completed. Jerusalem sources explained that in cases such as the present Mustafa Khalil statement, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat will be able to hold a direct talk between them and misunderstandings will thus be prevented.

EGYPT POSTPONES CEREMONY OF EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS

TA102025 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpt] The date for the ceremony of the exchange of the ratified treaty between Israel and Egypt has again been postponed. This was announced today by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to our correspondent in Cairo Ehud Ya'ari. It is possible the ceremony has been postponed because President as-Sadat decided to hold a referendum in a few days to receive wide support for the treaty in view of the position adopted by the Arab countries in the wake of the debate at the Egyptian Parliament. Our special correspondent to Cairo, Ehud Ya'ari reports:

[Begin recording] The date for the ceremony of the exchange of the ratified peace treaty between Israel and Egypt will again be postponed. This was announced by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali a short time ago.

In a special interview, Ghali explained that As-Sadat had decided to hold a referendum in a few days to receive wide support for the treaty in view of the position adopted by the other Arab countries and because of the argument in the Parliament. As-Sadat will make an announcement to this effect, presumably tomorrow.

Initially, it had been decided that the exchange of the ratified documents would be conducted at Umm Khushayb on Monday, 16 April. However, in view of the postponement, a new date will have to be set.

Dr Ghali reiterated his amazement at the loud Israeli reaction, according to him, to the Egyptian statements referring to Syria. According to him, Israel did not wait to get an official and accurate explanation before sending its criticism to Washington. In any case, the Foreign Ministry in Cairo has not received any such message. He added he was amazed at the postponement of the visit to Cairo by Defense Minister Weizman. However, Ghali made it clear that the postponement of the ratification ceremony and Weizman's visit should not have any impact on the completion of the withdrawal from Al-'Arish at the agreed time. On 11 May an Egyptian military delegation will arrive in Al-'Arish to arrange the transfer of rule.

AS-SADAT SAYS BORDERS TO OPEN 28 MAY

TA111107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The border between Israel and Egypt will be opened at the end of next month after Al-'Arish is handed over to Egyptian rule. At the same time an air corridor for flights between Israel and Egypt will be opened. This was clarified this morning by President as-Sadat to Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

This morning, Begin phoned the Egyptian president to find out if there was any foundation to the remarks made by Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, to the effect that the borders would only be opened in 15 months time. President as-Sadat stressed that the things agreed in Cairo are valid--that is, the borders will be opened at the end of May.

The official announcement opening the borders will be made in Al-'Arish on 28 May. President as-Sadat will arrive there on 27 May and the prime minister will join him the next day.

'ASHDOD' REFUSED ENTRY TO SUEZ CANAL

TA101328 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By Shim'on Rapaport]

[Excerpts] The Zim Company ship "Ashdod" that was to pass through the Suez Canal toward the Mediterranean was not allowed to go through the canal and dropped anchor at the port of Elat last night. The ship is loaded with 160 containers from South Africa and this is apparently one of the reasons why the Egyptians did not give it permission to pass.

In talks with the Egyptians it was stated that the first ship flying an Israeli flag in the wake of the signing the agreement will not be a special "test ship." It was agreed that the date of the passage through the canal will only be determined by the commercial considerations of the shipping companies.

It was made clear about a week ago that the Egyptians want to delay the passage of the first Israeli ship through the canal. They told Israeli elements that they do not want to squeeze too many dramatic events into a short period of time.

They also announced that it was not wise that an Israeli ship carrying South African cargo make the historic passage through the canal. This could be embarrassing for both Israel and Egypt in the light of the extensive publication which such a passage will gain.

The cargo of the ship will be unloaded in Elat and it was reported by the Zim Board of Directors that within 3 days it will become clear whether it will be allowed to pass through the canal empty.

The "Ashdod" crew expressed disappointment with the Egyptians' refusal to allow the ship to go through the canal and "make history."

"We have intentionally slowed down the engines so as to gain time hoping that the Egyptians would finally grant us permission," the crewmen told the MA'ARIV correspondent in Elat.

WEST BANK PERSONAGES TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY WITH JORDAN, PLO

TA101254 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By Yosef Tzuriyel]

[Text] Mayors and public figures in East Jerusalem and the West Bank will leave for Amman in the coming days, on their own initiative--some of them will also visit Beirut--in order to discuss the autonomy plan with the Jordanian and PLO leadership.

Although this plan was rejected by many leaders it continues to preoccupy large circles in the held territories. Some personalities claim that although the autonomy plan is bad it can still serve as a basis for a process ending in an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the establishment of a Palestinian state instead.

These personalities dare not openly express their views yet, but not many months will apparently elapse before those personalities, so far considered moderate, will support the main points of the autonomy plan, one of the conditions they will set being international supervision of the application of this plan.

In the meantime, telephone calls are being held between university graduates of Palestinian origin living in the United States and Western Europe and acquaintances or relatives in the territories. The opinion of the former is that whoever rejects the autonomy plan outright is destining himself to be controlled by the Israeli military authorities for many years to come.

Government elements believe that in the coming months the autonomy plan will be cleared and clarified and Jordan may be the first state to recommend to its loyalists in East Jerusalem and the West Bank to feel the pulse of the Israeli authorities with regard to the application of this plan.

Some personages will leave for Amman in the coming days. Among them are: Anwar al-Khatis from East Jerusalem, Hebron's Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi and Bethlehem's Mayor Elyas Frayj.

JEWISH AGENCY DENIES SETTLEMENT PLANS FOR WEST BANK

TA091549 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1350 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 9 April--In contradiction to recent publications of the expected establishment of new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, neither the Zionist Executive nor its Settlement Department are aware of any Cabinet decision to set up new settlements in Judaea and Samaria. This was stated by the chairman of the Zionist Executive, Mr Arye Dultzin, in a press conference held in Jerusalem today.

Mr Dultzin stated the above in response to a question on this issue. He emphasized that the Jewish agency depends on Cabinet decisions on the entire issue of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, including settlements to be established in the framework of the planned autonomy. At the moment there is no Cabinet decision on setting up new settlements.

However, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive said that the Settlement Department has already begun the required work to establish ten settlements in Pithat Shalom--where the 16 settlements of the Rafah approaches will be transferred--and six settlements for new immigrants. This settlement drive will last for 3 years, until the final evacuation of the Rafah approaches' settlements and it will cost approximately $200 million.

INCREASED ALERT IN TERRITORIES DURING PASSOVER

TA111037 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Excerpt] Strong security measures have been in force since yesterday in Judaea, Samaria and East Jerusalem in order to prevent terrorist activity by hostile elements.

The military government in Judaea and Samaria, the border police and the Israeli police will significantly increase their patrols along the roads of the West Bank, particularly along the Jordan Valley road, the Jerusalem-Beersheba road and the Hebron road in order to insure the safe movement of Israeli cars. The security forces will set up roadblocks at the entrance to Jerusalem in order to supervise the movement of residents of the territories. Roadblocks will also be set up on all the axes leading into the green line boundaries.

FORMER SAVAK HEAD, 10 OTHERS SENTENCED, EXECUTED 11 APRIL

LD110758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The various branches of the Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court, which convened yesterday afternoon to investigate the cases of a number of accused persons, ended their work at 0200 today after hours of hearings and deliberations and issued their verdict. According to the verdict of the Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court, the accused men were accused of being corrupt on earth, having waged war against God, and traitors to the nation. They were all sentenced to death. The court also confiscated the assets of some of the accused and those of their families in favor of these deemed weak.

The verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court was carried out at 0230 after being communicated to the accused.

The names of the accused men, who received punishment for their evil deeds and treacheries, are as follows:

Lt Gen Naser Moqaddam, the former chief of SAVAK;
Maj Gen Hasan Pakravan, the former head of the Second Bureau of the Army, the former head and deputy head of SAVAK, minister of information under Hoveyda and the former shah's ambassador to Pakistan and France;
Lt Gen Mohammad Taqi, retired, head of the tribunal of injustice [bidadgah] of the Islamic fada'i 25 years ago;
Maj Gen 'Ali Meshat, the commander of the Javidan Guard;
'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, the former foreign minister;
'Abdollah Riazi, speaker for 15 years of the dissolved Majlis;
Hoseyn 'Ali Bayat, deputy of the dissolved Majlis;
Senator 'Allmeh Vahidi;
Lt Gen 'Ali Hojjat-Kashani;
Mansur Ruhani, former minister of water and power and of agriculture;
Gholam Reza Mikpay, the former deputy to Hoveyda and Tehran's mayor for 7 years.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD101219 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The government spokesman today denied Afghanistan's allegations regarding intervention by Iranian troops in that country's disturbances and described them as baseless. 'Abbas Amir Entezam, speaking at a meeting with correspondents, told our correspondent 'Abdorreza Nuri that Iranian troops had in no way had any part in Afghanistan's disturbances and the Iranian Government would officially protest to Afghanistan in this regard.

In another part of his interview 'Abbas Amir Entezam said: We have received intelligence reports that foreign and counterrevolutionary elements are resorting to certain acts in Baluchestan and that they have raised a separatist [word indistinct] in this part of the country. (?However), the government is alert, it is watching their activities and it will crush them. In response to a question by 'Abdorreza Nuri regarding the way in which this group operates, the government spokesman said: These individuals, who are being supported by foreign governments, go among the Baluchi people, raising separatist slogans and preventing workers and peasants from going back to their work.

He pointed out that from the security standpoint, the government has reinforced its position in this region, and added that if these provocations continue the agents concerned will be arrested. The government spokesman noted that according to intelligence reports received, several foreign agents involved with this issue have been arrested and their interrogation has begun. We hope first of all that these agents will be crushed by the Baluchi brothers [words indistinct].

'Abbas Amir Entezam stressed: Worker and peasant brothers should feel assured that the government will look into their situation with everything at its disposal. At the same time he pointed out that those who ostensibly express support for the workers should not be allowed to exploit the workers' legitimate demands. He added: The workers should return to their work and feel assured that those factory owners who have acquired wealth by illegitimate means will be investigated and that (?none of the workers' rights will be sacrificed). [passage indistinct]

Our correspondent asked how many people (?are held in revolution detention camps). The government spokesman said: The government (?does not know of the number of people involved). You can give me your question in writing so that I can ask the revolutionary courts. Regarding the manner in which revolutionary courts operate, Amir-Entezam said: These courts operate independently and the government does not (?interfere) in their work in any way. [passage indistinct]

One of the correspondents asked: Why isn't the government reacting quickly to various (?developments)? The government spokesman said: We cannot reach instantly to every problem [words indistinct]. We still do not oppose a full-fledged intelligence organization, but we are engaged in setting up a [word indistinct] national intelligence organization.

Further Report

LD102024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The government spokesman today described the Afghan Government's allegation about the intervention by Iranian troops in the distrubances in that country as baseless and denied them. Amir-Entezam, speaking at a gathering of correspondents, told our correspondent: Iranian troops had no part whatsoever in the disturbances in that country and in this connection the Iranian Governemnt will make an official protest to the Afghan Government.

Amir Entezam said: Our brother workers and farmers should be assured that the government will investigate their work sitaution with all the capabilities at its disposal. Meanwhile, he requested them not allow those who ostensibly express support and sympathy for the workers to exploit their legitimate demands. The government spokesman added: The workers should return to work and should be assured that investigations will be made with regard to that group of industrialists who have amassed riches unlawfully and that no worker will lose his rights.

Regarding a question put to him by one of the correspondents about the increase in the number of the unemployed, the government spokesman said: The government is busy investigating this issue and requests the working brothers and sisters to give it a chance so that it may present opportunity and conditions of renewed work for the group of unemployed.

Amir Entezam recalled that by the end of this very week all contractors and industrialists have been invited to come to the Prime Ministry to describe their problems so that their production units may start work with government assistance and so that workers will be employed. He noted that with the operation of roadbuilding and construction workshops some 1 million workers would return to work. Amir Entezam emphasized that the workers should be vigilant and should not be deceived by antinational persons and should go to work.

Our correspondent asked: How many prisoners are at present being held in the country's prisons? The government spokesman replied: The government has no information whatsoever about the number of prisoners and you can hand me your very question in writing so that I may put the question before the revolutionary courts.

Regarding the manner in which revolutionary courts conduct their work, Amir Entezam said: These courts function independently and the government does not interfere in trials in any way whatsoever.

In another part of his conference, the government spokesman called on the Iranian nation not to be merely good critics and, in view of the fact that the government is a national one of their choice, to present it with any solutions found regarding any situation, and to be assured that the government will pay attention to any logical solution of problems.

One of the correspondents asked: Why does the government not react speedily to various issues? The government spokesman said: We cannot react instantaneously to every issue, since the former regime had five security organizations, which immediately placed all information in all matters at the disposal of the government of the time. We still do not have a fullfledged intelligence apparatus, but we are engaged in setting up a national organization for state intelligence. As long as this organization has not been set up, we cannot react immediately to every issue because of our lack of sufficient information.

During this conference the government spokesman denied the rumor about the resignation of the justice minister.

ENTEZAM DENIES 100,000 GOVERNMENT WORKERS SACKED

LD101842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mr 'Abbas Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister and government spokesman, in a telephone conversation with PARS strongly denied the report by AP that 100,000 government employees had been dismissed from their jobs, and said: At my press conference I never discussed such a point with reporters. The government spokesman added that the government would be forced to withdraw the press merits and stop the operation of those correspondents who spread rumors and dispatch inaccurate and provocative reports by misquoting official sources.

DAILY OIL PRODUCTION REACHES 4.4 MILLION BARRELS

ID101812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Iran's oil production reached the daily level of 4.4 million barrels today. The oil production has been increased to this level because in addition to the oil tankers which are now loading at Kharg Island, there are also other oil tankers waiting to load up. In order, therefore, to help these tankers avoid paying excessive penalties for standing idle, the oil output has been raised to the present level.

ARGENTINIAN DENIAL OF ASYLUM FOR SHAH REPORTED

ID101310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Dr Karim Sanjabi, the foreign minister of our country, met with the ambassador of Argentina in Tehran this morning. At this meeting the Argentine ambassador, while expressing his government's interest in developing friendly relations with the Islamic Republic Government of Iran, especially in the economic sphere, strongly denied reports published in some local and foreign newspapers and radios of Argentina granting asylum to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and added that the Argentine Government never had and does not have any intention to grant asylum to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family.

MOHAMMAD MOKRI APPOINTED NEW ENVOY TO USSR

ID101714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran appointed Mr Mohammad Mokri as the new Iranian ambassador to the USSR. He has accepted the post and this has been communicated to the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr Mohammad Mokri, the new Iranian ambassador to Moscow, is one of the colleagues and friends of the late Dr Mohammad Mossadeq. He is the first ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR.

AL-BAKR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO KHOMEYNI

ID101530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, the Iraqi president, sent a message today to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. The message says: Your Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, it gives me pleasure on behalf of the government and people of Iraq and myself to extend to Your Eminence, and the neighboring people and Government of Iran, my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to wish you success. I hope that the new republican order will have many opportunities to serve the Iranian nation, and to increase Iran's role in serving peace and justice in the world, and to establish the strongest friendly and goodneighborly relations with all Arab countries, and Iraq.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR CLOSER IRAN-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

BK110407 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, has said it is imperative for Iran and Pakistan to maintain their relations on the basis of mutual respect. In reply to a letter of the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, which was delivered to the ayatollah by the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, during his visit to Qom recently, Ayatollah Khomeyni said these relations were based upon historic, national and, above all, Islamic links existing between the two countries.

Ayatollah Khomeyni's letter, received in Islamabad today, further said the great Islamic solidarity, which transcends all other considerations, should unite the Muslim nations so stanchly that no foreign power could ever dream of dominating them. Ayatollah Khomeyni thanked the president for his letter in which he expressed his good wishes to the ayatollah and affirmed the solidarity between the two great Muslim nations of Iran and Pakistan. Ayatollah Khomeyni pointed out that unfortunately ever since foreign experts intruded into the eastern and Muslim countries, they had tried to split the Muslim nations into different groups. Then, through their own widescale propaganda and with the help of those associated with their destructive policies, they had created dissension between various groups. Sometimes they even made them confront each other. He said during our long history and also during the over 50 years of the reign of the Pahlavi dynasty, we have seen untold criminal acts and innumerable acts of treachery. Our noble Muslim people endured severe repression and captivity during this period. They were deprived of their Islamic and human rights.

The ayatollah said our uprising on 5 June 1963 was the turning point in the history of our oppressed country and people. He said through the might of our faith and unity and with the blessing of God Almighty we managed to get rid of the oppressors and plunderers who were armed to the teeth. He expressed the confidence that with the blessing of God Almighty and through the unity of our people, we will overcome all the difficulties. The ayatollah prayed for the glory of Islam and the Muslim people.

KHOMEYNI, SHAR'IAT-MADARI DECLARATIONS AGAINST CONTRABAND

LD102238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In reply to a question put to him by a group of merchants on transactions involving contraband goods the Imam Khomeyni said: The regulations of the Islamic government should be adhered to in importing goods. In this connection, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said: Not paying commercial dues and customs duty on goods is religiously prohibited and causes the weakening of the government and a disruption of the realm's economy.

In two separate petitions addressed to the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, a group of the country's merchants asked their views on the purchase and sale of goods which are imported into Iran as contraband without the knowledge of the Islamic government.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF BAKHTIARI TRIBE

LD101934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hundreds of representatives of various Bakhtiari clans from the provincial city of Izeh met Imam Khomeyni in Qom this afternoon. Expressing felicitations concerning the victory of the revolution and the setting up of the Islamic republic, the group's spokesman declared their readiness to sacrifice themselves and give up their lives for the Islamic republic. They also noted that the Bakhtiari Tribe is one of the biggest, most zealous and pious tribes in Iran. Unfortunately, it was weakened by the selfish leaders of the time, particularly the filthy Pahlavi dynasty, through repeated massacres and plunders, which disrupted the entire fabric of the tribe's social, economic and cultural life. Now, this great tribe finds itself among the most deprived people in this country.

The group then handed to Imam Khomeyni their requests in writing regarding improving the situation in urban development and housing, agriculture, stockbreeding and several cultural and social issues.

In reply, Imam Khomeyni graciously said: A welcome to you, brave men from the Bakhtiari tribe. One of the worst acts of treason perpetrated by the Pahlavi dynasty against Iran was the fact that it destroyed our tribes. The dynasty was entrusted with the task of crushing all the props of the realm. Our realm's props were made up by the tribes, including the Bakhtiari Tribe, with which I had something to do in the past.

Under the pretext of urbanizing you, Reza Shah destroyed the tribes so that he could do whatever he wanted. Imam Khomeyni then added: However, during that black period you were not the only ones to suffer. All the various tribes and strata were under pressure, so much so that neither women nor men had any authority, and neither a clergyman nor a university academic could carry out his duties. All our glorious achievements were destroyed. Our glorious achievements consisted of our religious and cultural universities which were crushed and of our army, which suffered under and was subjected to pressure by advisers. Imam Khomeyni added: Now, these very same people have exported large sums of currency from the country and have deposited it in foreign banks. Thanks be to God, our nation has cut short the hands of the foreigners from the realm and its reserves. I hope that you will continue to support the movements as you have done so far. Strive to elect faithful, pious and patriotic individuals to the Constituent Assembly and then to the Consultative Assembly. Elect individuals who are good, who do not learn toward the East or the West but rather who march along the straight path of humanity.

KHORRAMABAD TRIBESMEN MEET WITH KHOMEYNI

LD101944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At dusk today a number of tribesmen from Khorramabad in Lorestan were received by Imam Khomeyni, whom they congratulated for the setting up of the Islamic republic. Imam Khomeyni inquired after their well-being and in a speech graciously said: Should Islam's commandments be implemented all the weak and oppressed shall obtain their rights. Every oppression and bullying is condemned in the Islamic republic, and they should be replaced by freedom and independence.

KHUZESTAN RELIGIOUS LEADER MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD101504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sheikh Jabbar Tavusi, religious scholar of the Sa'ebeen Sect and leader of Khuzestan's religious minority, heading a 25-member delegation, was received by the Imam today. The sheikh congratulated the imam on the establishment of the Islamic Republic, and he and the imam discussed the vindication of Iranian rights.

POLICE CADRES TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

LD102032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The oath of allegiance ceremony by the police cadres of the all state police took place today in the presence of the great crusader, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, and a group of state officials and members of the police department. During the ceremony His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani spoke about the conception of repentance and its effects on social life, and then the oath of allegiance document was read by one of the religious leaders and those present repeated it aloud. The details of the ceremony will be brought to your attention on the television of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

IMAN'S COMMITTEE IN GONBAD-E KAVUS DISSOLVED

LD101924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Communique No 21 of the Islamic Revolution Central Committee]

[Text] In His Almighty name. Since in accordance with local interests, His Reverence Mr Ebrahimi, the official responsible for the Gonbad-e Kavus committee, has requested this center for his resignation and the dissolution of the said committee, therefore, taking into consideration the special local situation, his request has been granted and the Islamic revolution committee in Gonbad-e Kavus is hereby dissolved. Anyone who makes any claims under the name of the imam's committee shall be prosecuted, and the reestablishment of the committee will not be possible except with a clear order from this center.

It is axiomatic that the armed forces will exercise the utmost vigilance and discipline toward the safeguarding and security of the region.

FORMER OFFICIALS OF GACH SARAN BROUGHT TO TRIAL

LD102322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] An announcement was issued today by the Gach Saran Islamic revolution committee. Our colleague reports from Abadan:

I draw your attention to an announcement published today by the Gach Saran Islamic revolution committee: The text of this announcement is as follows:

In the name of the Almighty: The guards of the Islamic revolution of the provincial town of Gach Saran have arrested in Tehran and brought to Gach Saran four hirelings of the Pahlavi regime who carried out the killing and the crushing of the fighters of this provincial town. These persons are: Brig Gen Nasiri Amini, military governor of the District of Gach Saran; (Isma'il Rakhsha) employed by SAVAK; Mahmud Javanpur, responsible for security of SAVAK in Gach Saran; and Sgt Jalil Charkhchi, serving under the Gach Saran gendarmeri company. The trial continues of these and other accused people, who took part in killing and destruction during the course of the revolution of the Muslim people of Iran. Meanwhile, Mr 'Ali 'Amu'ian, the previous governor of the provincial city of Gach Saran, has been condemned to being fired from his job and has been declared unfit to serve the Government of the Islamic Republic because of his crime of participating in the council for the security of the provincial town and because of his cooperation with SAVAK in crushing the people's demonstrations and arresting revolutionary fighters.

[Signed] Hoseyn Khoshsima, the voice and profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abadan center.

TEHRAN REPORTS EXECUTIONS IN VARIOUS PLACES

Behbahan Executions

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Behbahan:

In His Almighty name. The following individuals have been sentenced to death by the order of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Behbahan, and the court's order was carried out yesterday morning: 'Abbasqoli Davudi, police lieutenant, who was corrupt on earth; Yadollah Ra'atnia, police constable and intelligence agent, for murdering and injuring people, and for being the murderer of the late martyr Delfarid; Mohammad Hashem Musavi-asl, police constable, for murdering the late martyr Javanmardi; Khosrow Malekzadeh, police constable, for murdering the late martyr Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Nama'i.

Borujerd Executions

LD101326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At 0500 today the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Borujerd city dealt with the counterrevolutionary activities of three agents of the former regime and sentenced to death two of them, namely 'Ezzatollah Dashti, police second lieutenant, and police warrant officer, Hasan Dinar-Vand, on charges of murder, causing injury and torture. The death sentences were carried out immediately. The third man, police 1st Lieutenant Moradi, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and barred from government service permanently for putting down demonstrators.

Qazvin SAVAK Chief Executed

LD101328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Qazvin yesterday afternoon sentenced to death Col 'Ali Akbar Ansari, the former chief of the defunct Qazin SAVAK, on charges of complicity in the arrest of martyred Engineer 'Ali Mihandust, one of the founders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq-e Iran organization, and that of Seyyed Mohsen Hoseyni, as well as on other charges. The sentence was carried out at dawn today after it was confirmed by responsible officials.

FIVE 'PSEUDOCLERGYMEN' ARRESTED IN MASHHAD

LD102212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The committee of the staff headquarters for the execution of the iman's decrees at Mashhad has announced that five pseudoclergymen in the town, who during the past regime engaged in praising the regime in the name of religion, have been arrested.

TUDEH LEADER URGES UNITED FRONT EMBRACING KHOMEYNI LEFTWING

LD101315 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Apr 79 p 10 LD

[Henri Alleg 3 April interview in East Berlin with Iranian Tudeh Party General Secretary Nureddin Kianuri: "Communists Propose United Front Against Reactionaries"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 April--The Tudeh Party Central Committee met recently to assess the situation in post-shah Iran. The revolution's record is certainly impressive--it has brought down one of the most bloodthirsty and corrupt regimes and destroyed a U.S. strategic base, an ultramodern army trained for repression has collapsed, the Central Treaty Organization Pact which tied Iran to the imperialist camp lies in ruins, 50,000 political prisoners have been freed and the way is open to establish a democratic regime--but it would be naive to think that everything will now be easy for the Iranian people.

This was stressed to me by the new Tudeh Party secretary [as published] Nureddin Kianuri, whom I met in Berlin: "You must not think that the forces of reaction have given up the struggle. For example, we know that about 8,000 SAVAK agents have gone into hiding. They are in contact with each other and are organizing themselves. They have weapons, money and papers to escape the searches. We also know that, despite the dismemberment of the army, officers devoted to the shah have formed clandestine groups. Foreign intelligence services, American and West European, are also playing their part. If the opportunity arose they would not hesitate to attempt revenge....

"To counter this danger and others which threaten the Iranian revolution, the communists propose that a 'united people's front for the destruction of foreign military bases and the elimination of imperialist political and economic influence as well as all vestiges of reaction' be constituted among the revolutionary and democratic forces."

New Rifts

Who should be members of this union? "It should extend from Khomeyni's left wing to the Tudeh Party," Nureddin Kianuri replied, explaining that the ayatollah's followers do not all have the same attitudes.

"When it was a question of overthrowing the shah's regime all the factions merged into one; but now that it is a question of choosing an orientation, the rifts are emerging. Broadly speaking, it is now possible to distinguish three factions among the religious leaders: 1) The most democratic faction, represented by the Mujahidin Khalq (people's combatants); 2) The center faction led by Khomeyni himself, which although sensitive to the people's demands does not have an openminded attitude toward the modern world; 3) A reactionary faction whose ambition was to turn the shah's reign into a constitutional monarchy. [paragraph continues]

"To these must be added other divisions: Between secular and religious elements and, within the National Front, between leftwing intellectual groups and Muslims. Finally, of course, we can see more clearly now the conflicts between the people's classes and the bourgeoisie, which is itself divided between men connected with the international monopolies and those whose interests are more national. It is clear that some people in Iran and abroad are striving to halt the revolution right now, for their own benefit. We reaffirm that there is only one way to foil all these plans: a union of all the forces for progress."

Hard Battle Ahead

"We are therefore far from being able to claim that the situation in Iran has stabilized. In these circumstances the Tudeh Party, which has just emerged from a long and terrible period underground, must organize its forces. Its newspaper MARDOM is already published legally in Tehran. In industry the workers, after 'Ditching' the 'phoney trade union' leaders appointed by the shah, are setting up real workers organizations.

"However it must be said that, despite the Tudeh Party's longstanding prestige, the communists will have to fight hard to organize their party and extend their influence. They are dealing with a completely new working class, not long uprooted from the countryside, which is still more peasant than urban in nature. This, added to the fact that, during the shah's reign, the opposition religious leaders, despite the repression which hit them too, were the only ones who could keep in real touch with the people's masses, partly explains why the movement has had this profound religious character."

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ENTEZAM INTERVIEWED BY FRG PAPER

DW061127 Hamburg BILD in German 6 Apr 79 pp 1-3 DW

[Interview by reporters F. Weckbach-Mara and I. Mogharab with Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Entezam--date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: How long do you expect shootings to continue in your country?

Entezam: I think that after the revolution fever we will have the situation in our country under control within a few months.

BILD: And the militia units?

Entezam: They take care of the revolution and they represent no danger for the state.

BILD: Will you develop cooperation with the Palestinians?

Entezam: Not just with the Palestinians, but with all freedom movements in the world.

BILD: Will death penalties, floggings and similar penalties continue to exist?

Entezam: That is not up to the government. Our justice must decide on that itself. It will not be as before when one man gave orders and all executive organs were dancing to his tune.

Bild: Does the Bazargan government still have Khomeyni's confidence?

Entezam: Yes, 100 percent.

Bild: Are foreign nationals--also Germans--welcome in your country?

Entezam: We need foreign nationals for the development of the country. Moreover, the Iranians are known for their hospitality. Foreigners, therefore, are welcome in our country as long as they are not against the revolution.

Bild: Is former Prime Minister Bakhtiar alive, and where does he live?

Entezam: None of us knows about his whereabouts or his state of health.

NIOC CHAIRMAN NAZIH INTERVIEWED BY ALGIERS PAPER

LD061547 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 30-31 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[Mohamed Benchicou interview with National Iranian Oil Company chairman Hasan Nazih: "Interview With Hasan Nazih"--date and place not specified]

[Text] EL MOUDJAHID: Mr Chairman, it is claimed that Iran, which arrived with very specific intentions, is not satisfied with the OPEC conference results. How far is it possible to deny or confirm these claims?

Nazih: In my view, these suppositions are part of what I would call a propaganda campaign. We are not anarchists. We are conscious of the reality of the situation in OPEC and the world. We will adhere to the prices set by the conference, and we will try to take the greatest possible advantage of market conditions.

EL MOUDJAHID: By conditions, do you mean the experiment of direct contracts?

Nazih: Mainly yes, but not only that.

EL MOUDJAHID: Do you believe that the experiment is likely to be successful in the longer term?

Nazih: We must fight against the cartel and not be afraid to do so. Of course, we hope to do this in cohesion with the other OPEC members. The Iranian experiment in dispensing with intermediate companies has proven profitable. The list of customers anxious to purchase oil directly from Iran is constantly growing. And everyone gains from the deal: the buyers who obtain their oil more cheaply, and Iran which increases its revenue....

EL MOUDJAHID: What will your posted price be in relation to the new market crude?

Nazih: The amount has not been specified. It may vary between $19 and $23 a barrel.

EL MOUDJAHID: Under the old regime Iranian oil brought in $22 billion a year, of which the shah took half to arm SAVAK. Do you think you can achieve this level of revenue to finance your revolutionary operations?

Nazih: This is a crafty way of posing the production problem. My answer is that, according to our estimates, we believe we can increase our production to 4 million barrels a day within 2 months. That is a considerable amount....

EL MOUDJAHID: But under the shah's regime did you not produce 6-7 million barrels a day?

Nazih: That is why I said "a considerable" not a "final" amount....

EL MOUDJAHID: The question remains whether your country has the technical facilities to cope with this increased production.

Nazih: There is no problem in that respect.... We have foreseen solutions.

EL MOUDJAHID: Despite the hard times you are experiencing, you do not hesitate to promote an antiracist and anti-Zionist oil policy. In this connection, you recently accounced that, following the Pretoria regime, it will be Israel's turn to be boycotted next. What stage has the decision reached?

Nazih: All the directives for this purpose have been issued. There is no longer any question of our country supplying oil to a state which occupies Arab lands and the holy city of Jerusalem.

NVOI DISCUSSES ANNULMENT OF CENTO TREATY

TA311000 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 30 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, it was not at all surprising that during the past few days the attention of the people throughout the world was focussed on our country.

Through a national and democratic revolution, Iran put an end not only to the oppressive and murderous dynasty of Pahlavi, but also to the detested system of monarchy.

For centuries the hated system of monarchy killed millions of people, violated our peoples' (rights?), left our country open to aggressions, and suffocated the talents of the most gifted people of our country. Geniuses and world renowned personalities like Rudaki, Hafez, Rund, Ebn-e Sina, Farabi, Biruni and Razi rose and enriched the world culture, but we should admit that if it were not for the detested oppression of monarchs and shahs and thie hirelings, our blessed country would have been able to contribute a great deal more to the world science and culture.

The attention of the entire world is focussed on our country because through truly classic revolution our people were able to put an end to a detested regime, and because with ousting the traitor shah and putting an end to the royal system, the political, military and economic were freed from the oppressive and terrorist regime.

The CENTO Treaty is annulled and American advisors and spies are expelled from Iran. Under the blows of the armed revolution the organization of human slaughterhouse, that is SAVAK, disintegrated and its criminals surrendered to the revolutionary courts. The spy organization of America and the Pentagon lost their biggest military, their spying and expansionistic base in our area. This is a victory not only for the people of Iran, but for all the struggling nations in our region.

With Iran's revolution not only did our country annull the CENTO treaty and other American tripartite military treaties, but through its policy of positive neutrality, Iran joined the family of nonalined countries.

Through the Islamic and democratic great revolution, Iran decided to [word indistinct] from oil cartels and from the plundering consortium, to govern its own destiny. The decision of our country's revolutionary government can serve as an (?example) to all the member countries of OPEC to administer justice in their struggle against plundering oil monopolies.

NVOI COMMENTS ON IRAN'S OIL, REVOLUTION

TA102232 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Revolution and Oil"]

[Text] Oil was the main object of Iran's revolution, a revolution which has used oil as its most decisive and sharpest weapon. The workers of Iran and most of all the heroic workers of the oil industry held this sharp weapon in their hands and used it as a means of freeing the people of Iran from royal despotism and imperialist domination.

So far tremendous results have been achieved by conducting strikes in the oil industry. Undoubtedly this weapon, together with the protests of the public in the streets, will guarantee greater victories for the people of Iran, and will crown our national democratic revolution with independence, progress and real public welfare.

Much has been said and written during the 20th Century and during the past 80 years about its role in Iran's political, social and economic life. The importance of oil has been proven in our country's life, in different phases of its national and democratic movement and successive revolutions.

In the Iranian people's struggle, beginning with the constitutional revolution and culminating in the movement for the nationalization of oil, it was the strong conviction of the struggling people that as long as the wealth of Iran's oil was in the hands of imperialism and the people of Iran were not entrusted with its management, Iran could not enjoy freedom and progress.

The movement for the nationalization of Iran's oil during the leadership of Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq proved that independence and freedom in the true meaning of the words can be restored by taking oil out of the hands of imperialism. However, the imperialist governments, headed by British and American imperialists, toppled the national and lawful government of Dr Mosaddeq through a disgraceful coup d'etat of [word indistinct] Mordad, and got possession of the Iranian oil to use it as a means of economic, political and military enslavement of the Iranian people and to impose the disgraceful despotism and royal regime on them. The misfortune and misery this despotism and dictatorship brought to Iran during the past 25 years were (?immense).

One of the primary results of the revolution of Iran was expropriation of the oil industry from imperialism, and its nationalization. The puppet regime of imperialism was abolished and its (?remnant) will be obliterated.

For many years oil was the cause of deprivation and enslavement of the people of Iran, but the victorious Iranian revolution will be used to establish public welfare and to safeguard freedom and independence for the people of Iran.

NVOI COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF NATIONAL REFERENDUM

TA102315 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 30 Mar 75 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For 2,500 years a handful of thieves, plunderers, criminals and murderers calling themselves shahs--which means governors of the lives, properties and principles of a great and free nation--violated our people's reputation. They called themselves the "shadows of God." Not only they themselves, but even their footmen attained whatever they wished. Much blood was shed by the hands of those monarchs and shahs during the past 2,500 years.

The corrupt and murderous Pahlavi dynasty was the last. It was toppled by the able hands of the people of Iran and under the fatal blows of the national and democratic revolution of the people of Iran. This corrupt and bloodthirsty dynasty resorted to all kinds of crimes against the noble people of Iran.

The day Reza Khan came to power with the assistance of the British, he had absolutely nothing, but within a short time this criminal Cossack became one of the largest landowners and one of the wealthiest men in Iran. By the order of Cossack Reza Khan, families were driven out of their homes and lands, the breasts of women who tried to defend their homes and properties were slashed with knives, homes were destroyed and heads of households were sent to prisons and died in dungeons.

Not only did Mohammad Reza equal his crowned father, but he surpassed his father as far as bloodshed and plundering were concerned. This criminal spilled the blood of tens of thousands of our land's greatest sons. He filled the jails with the most righteous people of Iran. With both hands he offered Iran to his masters across the seas, mainly to U.S. imperialists. He, his infamous sisters, his brothers and other members of his corrupt family plundered all they could. The wealth of this murderous and corrupt family exceeds tens of billions of dollars.

Now there is rejoicing throughout Tehran and other cities and villages. The present generation is proud for having lawfully abolished the monarchy from the glorious and long history of our country. The 10th of Farvardin [30 March] is recorded as the beginning of a new era in the history of Iran. For the first time in the long history of Iran the policy of the country will be based on the wishes of our people.

Millions of the people of Iran went to ballot boxes to cast their votes for a republic which will secure the progress of our country and will safeguard peace and democracy and the welfare of Iran. They voted for the establishment of a system through which poverty and deprivation will be eradicated, there will be no more killing of noble men, no subordination to U.S. other imperialisms, and Iran will enjoy independence, in the fullest meaning of the word.

The people of Iran have struggled and have sacrificed a great deal for years in order to be able to establish a national government in accordance to the wishes of people. In a republic, these striving people want to have the type of a government they wish, a country and a government which will protect the interests of the masses and will offer them freedom and social justice. This is why millions of people welcomed the referendum and participated in it.

NVOI SCORES 'MAOIST SUBVERSION,' CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT

TA101448 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 8 April carries a commentary entitled "Maoists' Schemes Must Be Destroyed." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: Recently reports have appeared in the world press, and in newspapers published in the countries in our region in particular, on the issue of the extensive cooperation of PRC's intelligence organizations with extremist and antipeople regimes' espionage organization, including the police and espionage organization of the ousted shah's abominable regime. Documents discovered recently in SAVAK's archives and the Israeli representative's office have confirmed that PRC's intelligence and espionage organization had been cooperating closely with the secret services of Israel and the criminal shah's overthrown regime."

The commentary goes on to say that "PRC spies, making use of Maoist groups, used to supply their Israeli partners with information on the activities of the organizations opposed to the Iranian regime," and that "one must state with great sorrow that the Chinese authorities' criminal cooperation with the espionage and police organizations of Israel and of the shah's abominable regime has cost our country's people a great deal, especially freedom-loving strugglers and liberation and freedom movements in our region."

It is a long time since China's Maoist leaders have swept aside the revolutionary principles and have openly joined the ranks of the enemies of peace and liberation and, together with most reactionary and aggressive imperialist forces, are now demanding a tougher policy against peaceloving nations, the commentary says.

The commentary goes on to say that "Peking's Maoists have been advising the members of the aggressive NATO to increase their forces." The commentary also says that the Maoists "have also been advising the United States not to reduce its forces in South Korea and to increase its military bases in the region." It adds: "These false revolutionaries, as has also been admitted by Brzezinski, are openly and officially supporting the neutron bomb and are opposed to the postponement by the United States of the production of this terrible and inhuman weapon."

The commentary says: "In all parts of the world, Peking's Maoists are constantly cooperating with reactionary regimes and forces and, along with imperialist espionage and subversion organizations such as CIA, SAVAK and MOSSAD, are helping subversive elements which are opposed to progressive political parties and liberation movements."

After noting that PRC leader Hua Guofeng visited Iran at a time when the revolutionary struggle was in progress and expressed his support for the shah, the commentary concludes: "As is known, neither the U.S. imperialists' nor Chinese Maoists' support could save the ousted shah's bloodshedding and detested regime. Iran's national and democratic revolution has finally triumphed and an Islamic republic has been officially proclaimed. Both in Iran and in other countries Maoists will continue their conspiracies against peoples liberation movements."

The commentary concludes by saying that the conspiracies by Peking's "false revolutionaries and by U.S. and British imperialists should be exposed."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "Difficulties Must Be Firmly Resolved," urging the provisional revolutionary government to prepare a long-term economic development program. After noting that during the shah's rule the country's industrial and economic establishments were in a confused state, the commentary says: "A concrete and long-term program is essential for the solution of economic problems. Such a program should be based on accurate calculations. Without a precise and long-term program taking into consideration the country's needs and resources, economic difficulties cannot possibly be solved. In the preparation of such a program the interests of the workers and millions of professionals should be taken into consideration."

After noting that "for years on end fugitive traitors sucked the blood of the workers and the Iranian nation," the commentary calls for "the protection of the weak and the adoption of necessary revolutionary measures in the economic field."

It concludes: "Firm measures for solving economic difficulties are dictated by national interests and the interests of the Islamic Republic."

AFGHANISTAN

DEMONSTRATIONS DENOUNCE PAKISTANI, IRANIAN INTERFERENCE

BK111000 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 10 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpt] Hundreds of thousands of noble and patriotic people of the country yesterday [words indistinct] rallies around the country to condemn various interventions by aggressive forces of the fanatic and religious groups of the Pakistani and Iranian rulers and representatives of imperialism on the precious soil of our beloved country.

The noble toiling and patriotic people of our country, in the course of these marches and rallies, expressed their absolute support and backing for the declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and raised slogans of [words indistinct] defend our healthy revolution: to defend our country with our blood, to condemn secret and frivolous acts of Pakistani and Iranian aggressors and representatives of imperialism who have inflitrated into our sacred soil; death to the agents of (? imperialism) in Afghanistan; death to the agents of reaction and bootlickers of imperialism; long live peace in the region and the [word indistinct]; long live the toiling people of Afghanistan; support for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; [words indistinct] of Afghan nation; long life and good health of the President of the People Nur Mohmmad Taraki.

INDIA

PRIME MINISTER DESAI GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE 7 APR

BK071602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The government will not do anything that curtails the fundamental rights of any individual. This was stated by the prime minister at a news conference in Shillong this afternoon.

Referring to the Freedom of Religion bill recently moved in Parliament by a private member, Mr Morarji Desai assured the newsmen that the bill not be accepted as it is, and suitable amendments will be made.

The AIR [All-India Radio] special correspondent, Mr Pankaj Mukhopadhyaya, reports from Shillong that Mr Desai answered a number of questions on various issues. The prime minister said he can meet Mr Phizo [exiled Naga rebel leader] only if he comes as an Indian citizen:

Replying to another question, the prime minister said that Mr Bhutto's execution will not change Pakistan's policy toward India. He said steps are being taken to settle border disputes with neighboring countries.

Repeating his pledge for a radical change in the education policy, he said the state governments and eminent educationists are being consulted in this regard. Mr Desai said that the economic situation in the country is improving.

Regarding the steep rise in the prices of oil, he said this is mainly because of shortage of supply from Iran. But now arrangements are underway to import crude from other countries, he added. He said more stress will be laid on power generation. Mr Desai disclosed that the government is considering a ban on wildcat strikes by employees in vital sectors.

MP'S FORBIDDEN TO MAKE REFERENCE TO BHUTTO IN LOK SABHA

BK061634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] There were noisy scenes in the Lok Sabha today when the speaker, Mr Hedge, refused to admit an adjournment motion or permit references to be made to Mr Bhutto, executed on Wednesday in Rawalpindi. For about 20 minutes, opposition members supported by Mr Raj Narain from Janata benches argued with the speaker on the issue. Some members wanted to know whether the government was opposed to the reference.

The speaker said he was unable to speak for the government. He, on his own, would not make any reference unless there is a unanimity on this issue. A Congress member, Mr Mohammad Shafi Quereshi, drew the attention of the House to the incidents in Jammu and Kashmir following the execution of Mr Bhutto. He urged the home minister to visit the state immediately. He said the central government should not be a silent spectator to what was happening in the state. Mr Quereshi expressed his sympathies with the bereaved families and those injured in the disturbances.

While replying to the debate on the demands for grants of his ministry, the home minister appealed to all concerned to help end violent agitations in Jammu and Kashmir following Mr Bhutto's execution. He expressed the hope that Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah will take the necessary steps to insure peace and harmony in the state. He made it clear that India has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the neighboring country. The government is fully aware of the difficult problem facing the people of Pakistan. We can only wish them well, he added.

AFP: MOB TRIES TO INTRUDE INTO PAKISTAN-HELD KASHMIR

BK101727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, April 10 (AFP)--About 3,000 people in Indian-held Kashmir today made an attempt, but foiled by the border security forces, to enter the Pakistani territory across the line of control demanding "liberation" of the Pakistan-ruled part of Kashmir, Indian news agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

In a dispatch from Punch, Kashmir, the agency quoted an "official source" as saying that the slogan-shouting crowd, protesting against the execution of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, former Pakistan premier, made the abortive bid at Mendhar town on the border.

Two such incidents were reported last week elsewhere in the region. The pro-Bhutto demonstrators on both these occasions were similarly prevented by the Indian security forces from crossing the control line.

The agency in a separate dispatch from Punch quoted reports from across the control line as saying that Pakistani authorities had initiated stringent measures to suppress what was called a mass upsurge in their side of the area against the army rule.

A large number of troops and para-military "Azad force" had been deployed to quell the "revolt," it said.

Pakistani martial law administrator Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan faced a hostile demonstration by protestors shouting slogans against President Gen Ziaul Haq when the former visited Rawlakot and Bagh recently, the agency said. The demonstrators demanded release of several of the Pakistani-ruled Kashmiri leaders, including its (Kashmir's) former President Sardar Abdul Qayum, imprisoned by General Zia's government.

The agency said the reports also spoke of similar protests recently at Doarandi, near Hajira and Dhirkot.

JANATA DEMANDS DISCUSSION ON GANDHI RECEIVING U.S. MONEY

BK111046 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Janata Party members demanded in the Lok Sabha today an immediate discussion on a newspaper report quoting a former American ambassador to India as saying that Mrs Gandhi had received money from the United States for elections. They said this is a very serious matter and the whole country is feeling agitated over the report.

The speaker, Mr Hegde, said that he has admitted a calling attention notice on the issue. It will be taken up next week. Members, however, insisted that the subject should be discussed and not disposed of merely by a calling attention motion.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Steven, however, asserted that the report is absolutely baseless.

GOVERNMENT SAYS TARAPUR NUCLEAR REACTOR NO THREAT TO HEALTH

BK110855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A newspaper allegation that there is dangerous overexposure of the personnel at the Tarapur atomic power plant was denied by the government in the Lok Sabha today. In a written reply, the minister of state for atomic energy, Prof Sher Singh, informed the House that the reactor at Tarapur had no doubt given rise to some problems intially, but these have been tackled successfully. Now the reactor is operating under strict safety regulations in conformity with the international standards. He said there has not been a single case of radiation sickness at Tarapur.

NEPAL

CUBAN MINISTER TALKS WITH BISTA ABOUT NONALINED SUMMIT

BK061522 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The visiting Cuban delegation called on the prime minister, Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista, at Singha Darbar in Katmandu today. The leader of the delegation, Mr Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, minister president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, said after the meeting that the delegation apprised the prime minister of the preparations being made in Havana for the summit conference of nonalined nations to be held in the Cuban capital in September this year. The participation of Nepal in the summit, he said, would be important to strengthen the unity and solidarity among the nonalined nations. He also expressed the hope that Nepal would be represented by a high-level delegation at the summit.

Similarly, increase in cooperation in the field of culture, science and technology and education between Nepal and Cuba had also figured in the discussion.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

BK100121 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 8 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The six-member Cuban delegation led by the minister president of State Committee for Science and Technology of Cuba, Mr Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, had talks with Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal at the Foreign Ministry today concerning the preparations of the summit conference of the nonalined countries scheduled to be held at Havana in September this year.

On the occasion Mr Aryal apprised the Cuban delegation that Nepal through her foreign policy has always been strengthening and promoting the cause of the nonalined movement and its basic principles.

Mr Aryal also expressed Nepal's firm desire to work for the success of the forthcoming summit conference of the nonalined countries [words indistinct] as a founder member state of the movement, Nepal has been taking an active part in its meetings and conferences.

PAKISTAN

AFGHAN AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY BOMBS PAKISTANI VILLAGE

JN111116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 11 April--The Pakistani mass circulation newspaper JANG reports that an Afghan bomber yesterday violated Pakistani airspace for a distance of 13 km. The paper says the Afghan aircraft bombed a house in a village in the (Khaytral) area. There was no loss of life.

POLITICAL FIGURES CONTINUE TO CRITICIZE U.S. AID SUSPENSION

BK091728 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Political leaders and people from all walks of life continue to criticize the U.S. decision to stop development aid to Pakistan.

The chief of the Pakistan National Alliance, Baluchistan branch, Maulvi Abdul Wahid, said in Quetta today that the people of the country will not hesitate to make any sacrifice for national interests.

The chief of Tehrik-I-Istiqlal, Baluchistan branch, Mr (Khudai Noor), said Pakistan would not accept aid with political strings attached to it. He stressed the need to mobilize all national resources to meet this challenge.

The secretary general of the Baluchistan National Democratic Party, Mr (Amirul Mengal), criticizing the decision, said the country should utilize its resources and should not accept any pressure which amounts to bargaining on national interests.

The central information secretary of the Khaksar Teherik, Mr (Nizayatullah), has said the country should face this challenge unitedly so that Pakistan's nuclear program for peaceful purposes is not impeded.

The central information secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League, (Syed Tariq Shalwari), has asked the government to adopt a new policy after taking into confidence the Islamic countries.

The president of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Sheikh Israt Ali, regretting the U.S. decision, said the time has come to concentrate all our efforts toward becoming self-sufficient.

Ministers' Criticism

BK091730 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Federal Commerce Minister Main Zahid Sarfraz has described the American action [stopping aid to Pakistan] as unilateral and discriminatory and said Pakistan was not prepared to succumb to such pressure. He said in Islamabad that Pakistan did need economic assistance, but not at the cost of its sovereignty. Pakistan indeed would be put to some hardships, but the government and the people were capable of bearing this economic pressure.

The federal minister for local government and rural development, Mr Mohammad Zaman Khan Achakzai, told newsmen in Quetta that Pakistan could not barter away its sovereignty for the sake of American aid. He said no country had the right to interfere in our internal affairs. He said the American decision would not adversely affect our national economy.

The federal minister for water and power, Chadhury Rahmat Elahi, addressing a function in connection with the 1977 [word indistinct] Martyrs Day in Rawalpindi this afternoon, said the false and baseless propaganda by the BBC and the stopping of assistance by the United States would not deter the Pakistani nation from establishing a true Islamic nizam [system] in the country. He said nothing could stop the tide of Islamization all over the Muslim world, and Pakistan had the honor to be the pioneer of this movement.

Planning Commission Vice Chairman

BK091112 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan's request for a debt moratorium will be considered at the coming meeting in Paris of the Aid to Pakistan Consortium. This was stated by the federal minister and deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof Khurshid Ahmed, while talking to newsmen on arrival in Karachi from London today. He said the debt moratorium issue was also discussed at last year's meeting of the consortium. He regretted that the matter was not being considered [words indistinct] but it made a political burden. The latest example of the (?politicization) of economic issues concerning Pakistan was the stoppage of the American development aid to this country. He said that there was no economic justification for this move.

He said that the provisions of American loan [word indistinct] by the U.S. Government for the aid cutoff were of a political nature. The American Government, he added, had demonstrated dual behavior in cutting off development aid to Pakistan while not applying the same standard to India, which had detonated a nuclear device. On the other hand, the minister maintained that Pakistan had declared its peaceful intentions and was committed not to manufacture atomic devices of any type. He added that the American stoppage of development aid to Pakistan was, therefore, totally unjustified.

Prof Khurshid Ahmed said that the nation would resolutely overcome any hardship resulting from the American decision, and the people would protect their national sovereignty and honor. He said that the country had already taken steps to minimize its dependence on foreign aid, and these steps were showing satisfactory results.

Defense Minister's Criticism

BK111036 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Ali Ahmed Talpur, has deplored the stoppage of U.S. economic aid to Pakistan and said the United States was following double standards in its relations with the countries of the region. He was talking to newsmen at Karachi Airport this morning on his return from Malta, where he represented Pakistan at the Independence Day celebrations.

He said Pakistan's nuclear policy was geared for peaceful purposes and accelerating the pace of economic development.

VISITING IRAQI AIR FORCE CHIEF CALLS ON PRESIDENT

BK110642 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense Staff Maj Gen Muhammad Jassam Jaburi, called on the President and Chief of the Army Staff Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the General Headquarters [GHQ] in Rawalpindi today. The chief of the air staff, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, and the Iraqi ambassador to Pakistan were also present. The president presented the chief of the army staff and GHQ crests to the distinguished guest. The Iraqi commander presented a copy of the holy Koran and a model of the famous minaret (Al-Hafza) to the president.

Earlier the Iraqi commander called on the interior minister, Mr Mahmud A. Haroon, who was representing the defense minister, now abroad. General Jaburi also met the chief of the naval staff, Vice Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, at the naval headquarters in Islamabad.

BBC REPORT ON HAQ'S VISIT TO SYRIA REFUTED

BK101548 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Informed sources in Islamabad described a BBC report that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has postponed a visit to Syria indefinitely as fabricated and misleading.

These sources said that in fact right from the start there was no plan of any visit to Syria or any other Middle East country. Thus, the question of canceling or postponing any visit does not arise.

The sources added that as far as Syria was concerned, the plan for a visit was in a preliminary stage and neither country had decided on a final date.

These sources said that the president had visited some countries in the Middle East in 1977. Thus it was logically concluded that in the future the president would visit those countries which he did not visit at that time. These sources also said that the BBC not only broadcast a false report but also tried to politicize it. These sources said that the BBC is broadcasting reports, which are often inaccurate, with ulterior motives.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE: ISLAND CANNOT BE DIVIDED POLITICALLY

BK071115 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that this little island could not be divided for any political purposes. All people living in this country are Sri Lankans. The Tamil language has been accepted as a national language in our Constitution. At this juncture, anyone creating any communal provocation would be taken into custody forthwith, irrespective of race and religion. He said that his instructions to this effect are already being implemented, and they will continue to be implemented in the interest of the nation. The president was speaking at the prize-giving ceremony of the Colombo Hindu College, where he was the chief guest.

Referring to the development of the Tamil-populated areas of the country, the president said that out of 12 members of Parliament from the Eastern Province, 10 are in the government group. With their cooperation, it will become possible for the government to class the Eastern Province as A1 development area in the near future.

Mr Jayewardene said, as regard to the Northern Province, the members of Parliament of this area had not been in cooperation, and he had been asking the new minister, Mr C. Rajadurai, who is also a pioneer member of the Federal Party, to look after the development of the Northern Province as well.